CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28536—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	36 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	18th Sept
				Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	23th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th ,,
B.I. CATHAY	2983	600	A. Symons	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3237	700	E. Crewe	21th Sept.
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd ,,
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,600	800	1st Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 21, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	13th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 24, 1891.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 19th Sept., at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION*.
SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge*.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	19th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 25th, 1891.

BOMBAY TO AMSTERDAM DIRECT.



THE First Class Steam-ship "MOUNT LEBANON," 1,555 Tons, WILL SAIL as above about the 16th Sept. Has splendid two Berth Cabins for ten Passengers. For fare and other particulars apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 11th September, 1891.

"KNIGHT" LINE.



S. S. KNIGHT COMMANDER," the large well-known steamer of this Line, will be sailing to Antwerp about the 25th inst., and has splendid First-Class Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, and Electric Light throughout. For Fare and other particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	4,000	19th Sept., 1891.



THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on deck amidships. Furnishes and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with plain Ivory Handles and richly Engraved Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 110; Credit, Rs. 124.
6 Pairs do. do. complete in case. Cash, Rs. 57; Credit, Rs. 64.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with finest Pearl Handles and richly Engraved Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 138; Credit, Rs. 155.
6 Pairs of do. do. complete in case. Cash, Rs. 75; Credit Rs. 84.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks with fluted Electro-Plated Handles and fancy Engraved Blades, complete in case. Cash Rs. 100; Credit. Rs. 112.
6 Pairs of do. do. complete in case. Cash, Rs. 55; Credit, Rs. 62.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with plain Ivory Handles and plain Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 75. Credit, Rs. 84.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with plain Pearl Handles and plain Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 120; Credit, Rs. 135.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with shaped Pearl Handles and Engraved Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 180; Credit, Rs. 200.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with shaped Ivory Handles and Engraved Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 120; Credit, Rs. 135.

FISH KNIVES AND FORKS.

12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, with Electro-Plated Handles and Blades of the best quality, Engraved and Chased, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 102; Credit, Rs. 114.
6 Pairs do. do. complete in case. Cash, Rs. 57; Credit, Rs. 64.
12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, with Electro-Plated Blades, richly Engraved and Chased and Mounted in selected Ivory Handles, and complete in case. Cash Rs. 140; Credit, Rs. 168.
6 Pairs of do. do. complete in case. Cash, Rs. 75; Credit, Rs. 84.
12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, with Pearl Handles and plain Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 200; Credit, Rs. 220.
12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, with plain Ivory Handles and plain Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 142; Credit, Rs. 156.
12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, with Electro-Plated Handles and Blades in one piece, very Strong and Serviceable, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 80; Credit, Rs. 90.

PRESENTATION FISH SERVICE.

Fish-Carving Knife and Fork, with 12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, Handles and Blades, richly Chased and Engraved, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 115; Credit, Rs. 130.

PRESENTATION COMBINED FISH AND DESSERT CABINETS.

Containing the following items:—12 Pairs Ivory-Handled Fish Knives and Forks, richly Engraved, 12 Pairs Ivory-Handled Dessert Knives and Forks, richly Engraved, Ivory-Handled. Fish Carver and Fork, 4 partial Gilt Fruit Spoons, 1 Pair partial Gilt Grape Scissors, 2 Pairs Nut-Crackers, 2 Ivory-Handled Nut-Picks, and 1 Pair Melon or Cake Carvers, complete in Velvet and Satin-lined case. Cash, Rs. 460; Credit, Rs. 515.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE,

A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY,
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.



Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.



SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots.....Re. 1 4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c.. ,, 1 4 and ,, 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots..... ,, 1 0

SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.
FOR SALE.

THE UNIFORM of an OFFICER just joined another Regiment.

2 SCARLET PATROL COATS, not been worn.
1 BLUE PATROL COAT.
1 MESS JACKET and VEST, nearly new.
4 Pairs of OVERALLS.
1 TUNIC.
1 SCARLET SASH.

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP.

THORPE & CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAPARIDINE.

THE new and Certain Remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Flatulent Diarrhœa, Gastric Catarrh, &c.
Recommended by the most Eminent Medical authorities.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS TEAS
FROM R. MULL'S TEA ESTATE,
SHAHPORE-KANGRA VALLEY.

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	2 per lb.
SUPERIOR BLEND	,, 0	14 ,,
PEKOE	,, 0	13 ,,
BROKEN PEKOE	,, 0	12 ,,
BROKEN TEA	,, 0	10 ,,
FAMILY MIXTURE	,, 0	8 ,,

In 1 lb. Pkts & Chests of 5, & 10 lbs. each & upwards.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

ONE FIVE TONS ICE MACHINE, complete with its Appliances on Amonia principle, each blocks 20 lbs. in weight in good working order FOR SALE. For further particulars apply to Mr. BYRAMSHA FARDOONJEE, Manager and Engineer, Ardeshir Ice Factory, near Baboola Tank Road, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital.
Dated this 1st day of September 1891.

WANTED.

WANTED, 200 TONS of PAUL DUFFERIN'S COAL, for the use of Morvi State Kathiawar. Tenders to be submitted by the 25th September addressed to the Hazur office, Morvi. Delivery to commence at Wawanis Bunder by the 20th October, and completed by the end of November. Payments 75 per cent. on bills of lading and balance on delivery.
ASSISTANT ENGINEER,
Morvi State.

NEWSPAPERS
FROM
ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES PERIODICAL Publications despatched with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES. Subscriptions.
Price Lists may be obtained of
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.
OR
HENRY S. KING & Co.
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT
will be given
IN THE TOWN HALL
ON TUESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1891, at 9-15 P.M.
Further particulars hereafter.
C. M. MOBERLY,
Hon. Secy.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, BAGAMOYO, AND DAR-ES-SALAM.

THE s. s. "HINDOO," 100-A1, WILL SAIL on SATURDAY, the 19th Instant, for the abovenamed Ports.
For Passage apply to
F. HEYER,
Agent, 5, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 12th September, 1891.

JUST ON HAND.
WATCHES.
BY JOHN JONES, 338, STRAND.

GOLD Hunting Case Lever, three-quarter plate, Capped, Keyless, 6 holes Jewelled, Sunk Seconds, Enamel Dial, named, Gold Balance, best quality. PRICE Rs. 235 net cash.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
The oldest and only House in Bombay for the above well-known Watches. Suitable for presentation.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES formed for fresh Students. Those who desire to attend are advised to make immediate application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 9th November, 1891.
Printed Form, showing the Time Table, and other information, can be obtained on application by letter to the Principal at the Institute.
G. COTTON,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Fort Custom-House, on Tuesday, the 22nd September, 1891, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of Oilmanstores, Wines and Spirits, Empty Casks, Cases, drums, Sample Lots, Cases Gin, Laddy-stones, Bundles and Bars Iron, 3 cases beer. Byculla Club, 16 cases Champagne MMM 3790-3810,3802-7, 1 case Marble Slabs AB, 1 case DC and Co, 584 Infants Woollen Hoods, 1 Hill Tent, Captain Chandler, cases Window Glass, 1 box Straw Clay Pipes, 1 case Scott's Emulsion of Cod liver oil 515, 6 cases Worcestershire Sauce R, 1 case Spectacles NHC,2219, 1 case Medicated Paper JAHL, Keg nails, Candles, bags Sugar, 1 case Brass Locks PNK&Co, 2 cases PNK&Co Hardware and Haberdashery, 5 cases combs Dady 17-21, 9 cases Oil "All American Agency," 1 case samples walking sticks &c., HE 3231, 1 case Printing Blocks S.S.&Co., 1 case Card Clothing Strips E&Co., 1 case Torrilial Globe with stand AS., Lahore, 1 case MD Steel yard, 9 cases Brandy P.S, and several miscellaneous articles, also a few articles of Dead Stock.
The Sale will commence at 2 P.M. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within one week from the day of sale, failing which the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.
W. C. RAND,
For Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 9th September, 1891.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th September, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1891.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to 1st October, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th September, 1891.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & W. Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 30 per whole share and Rupees 7½ per one-quarter share for the half-year ending 30th June 1891, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 24 September 1891, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-306 Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those shareholders whose names will appear on the Register on the 19th September 1891 on production of Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 19th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.
Bombay, 12th September, 1891.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
ANOTHER FRESH CASE
LAST WEEK Per P. & O. MAIL.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,
whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Sole Agent for India.

	Per 100
SPECIALS	Rs. 4-8
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR	„ 3-12
No. 2, MEDIUM	„ 2-12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.
THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
UNIFORMLY SUPERB
CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SOUTHALL'S
MOSQUITO CONES.
EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.
Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.
Per Box, As. 12.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY (MONDAY) 14TH SEPT. 1891.
SPECIAL PEOPLE'S NIGHT,
(8-30 to 11 P.M.).
FREE ADMISSION! FREE ADMISSION!!
LADIES' SESSION, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free, Skates 8 Annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5-30 to 7 P.M.
Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.
FREDELIS'S STRING BAND.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 15TH SEPT. 1891.
Under the Patronage of the Bombay Foot-ball Tournament Committee "AT HOME."
Admission by cards of Invitation.
NUGENT & Co.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Key and Elphinstone's Prec. in Conveyancing, 2 vols., 1890	50	0
Emden's Practice and Forms in Winding up Companies, 1891	24	0
Higgin's Digest of the Law of Patents, 1890	17	4
Wolstenholme's Forms and Precedents of Conveyancing	12	0
Greenwood's Practice of Conveyancing	11	0
Davidson's Concise Prec. in Conveyancing, 1890.	13	4
Smith's Mercantile Law, 2 vols., 1890	26	4
Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant, 1890	23	12
Prideaux's Prec. in Conveyancing, 2 vols., 1889.	43	12
Gale on Easements, 1888	16	4
Chitty on Contracts, 1890	18	12
Kerr on Injunction, 1888	21	12
Story on Equity Pleadings	24	0
Indermaur's Principles of Common Law	13	8
Rumsey's Mohomedan Land of Inheritance	7	8
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence for India	15	12

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

	Rs.	a.
Noyes' Diseases of the Eye, 1890	20	12
Winckel's Text-book of Obstetrics, 1890	18	0
Parvin's Science and Art of Obstetrics	12	0
Fagge's Princ. and Pract. of Medicine, 2 vols. 1888	27	8
Fowler's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, 1890.	13	4
DaCosta's Medical Diagnosis, 1890	15	0
Halliburton's Text-book of Chemical Physiology and Pathology, 1891	17	8
Trall's Sexual Physiology and Hygiene	5	4
Gould's New Medical Dictionary, 1890	11	0
Landolt's Refraction of the Eye	20	8
Lusk's Science and Art of Midwifery, 1888	11	4
Berry's Diseases of the Eye, 1889	16	12
Smith's Diseases of Children, 1889	14	0
Jamieson's Diseases of the Skin, 1889	14	8
Purdy's Diabetes, 1890	4	8
Our Homes, and how to make them Healthy	9	8
The Family Physician	13	4
Stirling's Text-book of Human Physiology	21	4
Meyer on Eye Diseases		4
Year Book of Treatment, 1890, Rs. 3-4, and of 1891	4	12
Medical Annual for 1890-1891, each	4	4
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine from January to June, 1891	4	0

ENGINEERING.

	Rs.	a.
Fullerton's Architectural Examples in Brick, Stone, Wood and Iron, fully illustrated, 1890.	10	4
Zeuner's Treatise on Valve Gears	7	12
Cotterill on Steam Engine	10	4
Rose Complete Practical Machinist	7	12
Traill on Boilers, Marine and Land	7	8

SUNDER PANDURANG,
BOOKSELLER, &c., KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Parsee Sanitarium, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of F. S. LAMB, Esq.
The property will be on view four days before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE, OUTSIDE THE FORT, BOMBAY.

On 16th day of September, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Vankerdas Suratram of Kasoda, in the Khandesh District, and on account and at the risk of Soonderjee Bhajee Damjee Cooverjee and Dyal Dharamsee, carrying on trade in Bombay, under the name and style of Messrs Meghjee Punja and Co., in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of February, 1889, made between the said Soonderjee Bhanjee, Damjee Cooverjee and Dyal Dharamsee of the one part and the said Vankerdass Surutram of the other part.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the hereditaments, messuages, tenements and buildings erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Baroda Street, Ward B, on the Elphinstone Estate, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 332 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows,-that is to say, on or towards the north by Baroda street, on or towards the south partly by land leased to Jeewram and partly by land leased to Nowla Purta, on or towards the east by land leased to Rawjee Jevram, and on or towards the west by land leased to Messrs Edward Bates and Co., which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 3106 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5473 and Street or property No. 80, and are in the occupation of the said Messrs. Meghjee Punja and Co., and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Dhondo Shamrao Govind, Esquire, Attorney for the mortgagee.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODYKHANA.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, by order of the owners, sell by public auction on the premises, at 4 p.m., the following very valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the street containing by admeasurement 365 sqr-yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under new survey No. 8558, and old survey No. 1115, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal taxes under ward No. 1916, and street No. 30, and bounded as follows:—On the west by Modykhana Street, on the North by the property of Sorabji Hormusji Battliwalla, on the south by the property of Bezonjee Motabhoy, and on the east by public road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL TANK ROAD.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, (unless previously privately disposed of) the following valuable properties on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m.

AT 4 P. M.

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring sixty-seven thousand two hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts, situated at Parel, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by Vagheshri Road, on or towards the west by public road leading to Government Tank, on or towards the east by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Kama, Ardesir Framjee, and others.
The said piece of land, besides being very suitable for mills and other building purposes, contains a large number of date trees, mango trees, &c, &c; there is a big tank and two wells in the said piece of land.
The said piece of land is Inam land, only a portion about 9,210 square yards is Government Pension land, which is entered in the rent roll of the Collector of Bombay, under new survey No. 2-2421 and 1-2432.

AT 5 P.M. ON THE SAME DAY.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 6,053 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Parel, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the South and West by Hindu ground and on or towards the East by the property of the Indo-China Mill.
The said piece of land is Inam land and is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under ward F No. 1113 and street No. 41.
For the plan of both the properties and conditions of Sale application may be made to the Undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, September 14, 1891.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.
FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.
A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

FOR SALE AND HIRE.
Blackwood, carved and teakwood French-polished FURNITURE of the lastest design.
Some Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass Ware, Plated Ware and Silver Cutch Works, &c.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

LEATHER BELTING FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—
1 case 10 rolls leather belting 2½ inches.
1 „ 10 „ „ 3 inches.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and colored piece goods and the following:—
2 dozen wooden and 1 dozen steel skates.
2 cases woolen cloth, consisting of ladies' dress cloth, tweed coating serge, cricketing shirts, flannelette shirts, neckties, &c.
1 large size double-door safe by Chubb.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hajee Absatar Hajee Oosman.—
H. A. H- O—102.—1 case woolen dress goods
By order of the Liquidator, National Mortgage Bank, and on account and at the risk of Mr. C. A. Graves—
2 diamond hoop rings.
On account and at the risk of Mr. C. L. Sydney Carleton—
1 gold watch, with chain and charms, and 3 gold rings.
On account and at the risk of Girdhurdass Cooverjee—
J. S. 74-5 / 4 cases white shirtings, each 50 pieces,
E. & C, 76-78 / 32 „ by 42 yards.
On account and at the risk of Pudumsey Hurry—
E. and C.—18466-665—16 bales grey pepperill drill, each 15 pieces, 30 by 40 yards.
On account and at the risk of the parties concerned—
N. S.—9239—1 case chinaware.
A. E.—2862 1 case glass toys.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double seated brougham.
1 pony cart with hood.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDI BAZAR OR PAREL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Motilal Nagindas, son of Nagindas Luxmidas Dalal, deceased, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shaik Husan bin Shirazoodin in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st day of March 1882, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 1st day of September, 1884, the following property, viz:—
All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Bhendi Bazar or Parel Road in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 282 and two-ninths square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 632, new No 7,865 old survey No. 1808 and new survey No. 3062, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 79 and now under ward No. 2247 (1-2,) and street No. 285, 287 and 591, and bounded on the East by the public passage, called Telly Gulli, on the west by the said Bhendi Bazar or Parel Road, on the north by the house of Husbae Khanum, on the south by the house, formerly belonging to Premchund, shoemaker, and now of Memon Moti Essa, and which said heriditaments and premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said Shaik Husun bin Shirazoodin.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansooklal, Damodar, and Jamsetjee, the vendor's solicitors, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

On FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Laha, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Heerabai, wife of Mr. Bapujee Hormusjee Mody, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of January, 1890, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with bungalow, houses, and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Clare road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,343-3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and being a portion of the land bearing Collector of Assessment Ward Nos. 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3836 (2), and street Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,25A, and bounded on the east by footpath and beyond that by Clare Road aforesaid, on or towards the west and north by the property of Vullibhoy Cadurbhoy and others, and on or towards the south by the property of Mrs. Lake.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. Moolji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Solicitor for the mortgagee, at his office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, at 1 p.m, the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a light victoria in good order, a pair of handsome grey Arab horses, 6 years old, a dark brown Arab galloway, a single barrel rifle by Jeffries in case, a double barrel central fire gun by Stephens Grant, in case, revolvers, wearing apparel, table and bed linen wines, provision carpets, table and wall lamps, saddle and bridle, &c., the property of the late J. H. TODD, Esq., Bo. C. S.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, September 11, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY ESTATE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee High Court, by virtue of a power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, dated 24th January, 1890, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Damodurdass Purshotumdass, an insolvent, the following;—All that piece of leasehold land, with the meassuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate at Modykhana, on Mody Bay Estate, containing by admeasurement about 355 5-9 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 848 and Port Trust Rent Roll under No. 391, Municipal No. 131, Frere Road, and bounded on the east and south by the vacant ground of the Trustees, on the north by Chiploon Street, and on the west by Frere Road.
Fur further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED AND MOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT NASSICK.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 212 of 1889.

The Honorable Francis Law Latham, Her Majesty's Advocate-General at Bombay, at the relation of Sooderjee Jairam and Luckhmidass Harbhum of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Knuduck, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff,
vs.
Gangjee Akhai, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing at Khuduck, outside the Fort of Bombay, and Nevbai, widow of Mohunjee Hurjee, deceased, Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Khuduck aforesaid .... Defendants.

By order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., receiver in the above suit and pursuant to the Judge's order made herein on the 7th day of May, 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at Nassick, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or dharamsalla built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Panchvati, in the city of Nassick, Nassick Zillah, containing by admeasurement sixty-two feet in breadth, on the east side, and fifty feet in breadth on the west side, and one hundred and one feet in length on the south side, and ninety-eight feet in length on the North side, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 361, and ward No. 4 and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage, on or towards the west also by a passage leading to Barrack Darwaja, on or towards the north by the house of Soodam Luxumon Bhut, and on or towards the South by a public road leading from the Temple of Shri Ramjee to the River Ganges, and which premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of Cullianjee Bhanjee, the Brahman employed to keep charge of the same.
Also on the same day at 1 p.m., on the same spot; a quantity of copper and brass utensils, iron khudah, pestle and mortar, wooden swings, chests, benches, mattresses, pillows, gunny bags, coloured and gunpat palucks, &c.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Tyebjee and Dayabhai, Solicitors for the receiver, or to C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver, High Court, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT TIMKER STREET.

ON FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Goolam Hoosein Miya Jan, the undermentioned property:—
All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the property situate at Timker Street, and bounded on the east by the said Timker Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Haji Fazoobhoy Miya, and on the south by the house of Fazoodin bin Alli Saheb Khamker, measuring about 117 square yards, with the building thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 63, and now new under E. Ward No. 150, and street Nos. 68 and 72, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1235, new No. 8402, old Survey No. 2364 and new Survey No. 3815.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned, at No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets.

SALE OF CARRIAGE, HORSE, BULLOCKS, CART, &c.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 254 of 1891.

Russoolbai, widow of Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim, and Noor Mahomed Hajee Mahomed and Ayeshabai, infants, by their guardian and mother, the said Russoolbai .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Hawabai, widow of Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim and Holimabai, infant, by her guardian and mother, the said Havabai and Moosa Jacob..... Defendants.

By order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, receiver in the above suit and pursuant to the order dated 6th August, 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 19th September, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, one carriage with horse and one cart with bullocks.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, September 14, 1891.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 17th September, 1891, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

MORVI RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders for supply of 1,000 tons CARDIFF (Powell's Duffryn) COAL and 20 tons coke delivered and weighed into waggons at Bhavnagar Bunder will be received by the undersigned up to 22nd September. Delivery to commence by 15th October, and be completed by 15th December, 1891. Payment will be made in Bombay on receipts passed by Storekeeper at Bhavnagar.
W. H. WHITE, C. E.,
Manager and Ex. Engineer,
Morvi Railway.
Manager and Ex. Engineer's Office, Dated Morvi, 8th Sept. 1891.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1891, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1891.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 30th September, 1891, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની.
i. e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 5th September, 1891.

PROSPECTUS (REVISED ISSUE)
OF
THE BENGAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
REGISTERED OFFICE: 25, AMRATOLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.
[*Registered under Act VI of 1882.*]
CAPITAL.—Rs. 10,00,000 (Ten Lakhs).
Divided into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 25 Each.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1891:
RAJAH JANOKI BALLABH SEN, Zamindar, Mahiganj, Rungpur.
BABU HARA DOYAL GHOSH, Zamindar, Mahiganj, Rungpur.
SUCHADENA KALYAN, Esq., Manager of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co's firm at Calcutta, 2, Amratolah Street, Calcutta.
BABU MUNINDRA NATH MUKERJEA, Zamindar, Ula, Nadia.
BABU HARI NARAYEN BANERJEA, Doctor, Sainthia, Beerbhoom.
COOVERJEE BHOJA, Esq., 33, Armenian Street, Calcutta.
MANAGING AGENT:—HASSUMBHOY VISRAM, Esq., of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., of Calcutta and Bombay.
BANKERS:—HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Calcutta and Bombay.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. SEN and Co., 11, old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
SECRETARY:—BABU HEM CHANDRA MITRA, B.L.

THIS new Cotton Mill in Calcutta will be started and worked under exceptionally favourable circumstances.
The Mill will contain 20,000 Spindles and 200 Looms, and is proposed to be erected at Mahesh (near Serampur, Hugli District, only ten miles north of Calcutta, on the bank of the river Hugli), where an ample supply of water, cheap labour and coal will be available—three of the most important conditions which go to form the success of an undertaking of this kind. It will be besides situated in the close vicinity of the chief consuming markets of India, which are at present dependent upon Bombay productions. It will be seen from the Revised Prospectus of the Company, just issued, that the nett yearly profits may be estimated after deducting the Agent's Commission as representing a gain of 21 per cent. per annum on the total capital.
The Specifications for Machinery, Building, &c., are now being prepared, and as soon as they are ready and approved of, the foundation work of the Mill building will be commenced.
A large number of the Shares have already been taken up—the remaining are now offered to the Public.
Applications for further Particulars and for Shares in the Bengal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, may be made to the Undersigned.
HASSUMBHOY VISRAM,
Managing Agent.
Samuel Street, Khoja Mohola,
Bombay, August 26, 1891. Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
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FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889.
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FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to
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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
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May 16, 1891.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „
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Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.
PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,
At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
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COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
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HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
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GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
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ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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First insertion	Rs. 5
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Lecture—Mr. B. Nagarkar at the Framji Cowasji Hall, at 5-30, this evening.
Music at the Yacht Club, 8 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Pon ni left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Iran, Pandora, and Orion entered,and the s.s. Teheran left, the dock on Saturday.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game to-day on the Cooperage, at 5-15 p.m., in which the members of the Naval and Y. M. C. A. teams and any other of those who wish to practise will take part.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd August 1891 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 97,740 maunds, and Rs. 27,339 in the earnings.

LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Bombay, Mr. B. Nagarkar will deliver a lecture in English at the Framji Cowasji Hall this evening at 5-30. Subject—"Our Society in the Past and in the Present.

FOOTBALL.—A match under Association rules was played on the Cooperage on Saturday afternoon between the Rovers and Royal Engineers, and resulted in a win by one goal to love for the Rovers team. The Engineers when making a good try for gaol in the second half had their attempt to score frustrated by the misplay of Watson, one of the Rover backs, who handled the ball in front of the goal.

THE BAI S. D. PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of August last, there were 159 bullocks, 25 horses, and 7 dogs at the above hospital for animals, at Parel. During the month of August 119 bullocks 23 horses and 20 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 154 bullocks, 23 horses, and 18 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Five cases among bullocks, 3 cases among horses, and 2 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Hormusjee Furdunjee, aged 52 years. On the 30th ultimo the deceased was knocked down and run over by a shigram. He was serious'y injured, and taken to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, where his injuries were attended to after which he went to his house at Gunbow Street,where he died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SCHOOL TREAT.—The Fort High School pupils were entertained at a performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday morning by Professor Mellini the well-known spiritualist and magnetist. Several feats,in somnambulism and mesmerisum were very highly appreciated by the audience and the juvenile portion marked their keen sense of enjoyment by receiving the Professor with frequent outbursts of enthusiastic applause. The pupils were indebted for the pleasant treat to the head master of the school Mr. Framji Bomonji Master, BA.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the string band of the 5th Bo. L. I. this evening at 8 o'clock :—

March	Habsburg	J. N. Kraab
Overture	After Dark	E. Audibert
Waltz	Dream Faces	Josef. Meissler.
Fantasia	Fleurs Du Nord	J. Riviere.
New Set of Fashionable		R. Dyke.
Grand Selection	Chilperic	Herve.
Valse	Mia Cara	P. Bucalossi.
Lancers	The St George	S. V. Balfour.

A RASH ACT.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday, Superintendent Ingram of the Dock Police, charged Abdul Rahman on remand with doing a rash and negligent act on the 21st of August. The prisoner, it will be recollected, inflicted severe injury on Appa Wittoo on board the s. s. Incharan by shooting up a bamboo, which struck the complainant with such violence on his right eye as to render him unconscious. The nature of the wound necessitated Appa's removal to hospital, where he is still under treatment. After the Magistrate heard his evidence on Saturday the prisoner was convicted of the offence and fined Rs. 25, Rs. 20 of which was awarded to the complainant as compensation.

NEFARIOUS TRADE IN OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Rustom Pestonji, Abkari Inspector, Opium Department, charged Molabux Dhumma and Mohalla Ajmal with having 35½ tolas of opium in their possession without a permit from the Collector of Customs. The prosecuting officer, after fully convincing himself that the prisoners carried on a nefarious trade in the drug without the necessary license, proceeded to their residence at Mombadevie, accompanied by Inspectors Nolan and Hack, and seized the opium, a pair of scales, and Rs. 13-10. The first prisoner confessed to removing the opium from the Bombay Opium Department, whilst his companion denied its possession. The Bench found them guilty, and fined them Rs. 15 and 5 respectively.

IGATPURI NEWS.—An Igatpuri correspondent writes :—In my last I had occasion to notice the bad quality of meat which was being supplied. Since writing you matters have considerably improved. Thanks to the energetic Secretary of the Co-operative Society, who has started a mutton shop. He deserves the thanks of the whole station.—Gardeners are likely to have a lively time of it this year with the snails : they simply swarm. A few gardens have a good show of dhalias, and everyone is longing for the rains to stop in order that they may proceed with gardening operations. Igatpuri is certainly a place to live out of during the rains, and my advice to intending visitors is to stay away for another month.—About 130 inches of rain have been registered to date.—We are about to lose Mr. Bonner, our Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, and he carries the good wishes of everyone with him. During the short time that he has been here he has taken a keen interest in the welfare of his men, and has won the esteem and respect of one and all. He goes to Budneira.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY HIGH SCHOOL.—Saturday last being the anniversary of the death of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., the benevolent School founded by him by a trust deed with a capital fund of nearly four lakhs of rupees, was formally opened at the premises opposite the Marine Line Station, as announced a fortnight ago. About two hundred pupils have already been admitted, a fifth of whom are voluntary paying students, the rest being free. With the beginning of the next month about seventy-five more boys will be admitted. This fact conclusively proves that there was a want of such a charitable institution among the Parsis, which has been supplied by the foresight of the deceased benefactor. The commercial training which is the chief aim of the trustees of the school, will rear up a class of young Parsis, who will find ready employment in the numerous mercantile firms of this city and in outstations, as well as in banks and railways. Classes for higher education will be gradually formed in conformity with a well conceived scheme, which will be developed as the institution progresses in its useful and practical career. The authorities connected with this benefaction may be congratulated on the happy beginning that has been made, with promises of a bright future.

THE STORAGE OF OBNOXIOUS GRAIN.—The municipal prosecution by Mr. C. P. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, was resumed on Saturday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, when Somji Callianji, a merchant, was charged with being in possession of wheat damaged by sea water. Mr. Buckland, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, supported the prosecution, and Mr. DeSouza pointed out to the court that in the interval, since the last hearing, his clients had obtained starch by the process already mentioned, which justified his contention that the grain was not intended for human food as the prosecution had attempted to show and had assured the court that it could not be otherwise utilised. Mr. Buckland argued that the result of the process did not show that weavers used it in starching cloth, and produced a sample of flower bought in the bazaar that contrasted in quality with that obtained from the bad wheat. As Mr. DeSouza produced a witness who stated that the starch the accused obtained was frequently used by weavers, the prosecution called Mr. Shavakshaw Sorabjee, weaving master in the Oriental S. and W. Company, who pronounced it very inferior in quality as it contained very little gluton. His Worship in disposing of the case, discharged the accused as there was no circumstantial evidence to show that the offender had intended to dispose of the wheat in any other way than of making starch by the process he had described.

IMPERSONATING A PUBLIC OFFICER.

DUNCAN G. ROSS, an Eurasian, who stands charged with impersonating Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Customs, Bombay, and cheating Messrs. Kemp and Co., and also with forging the signature of Colonel Forjett, Marine Battalion, with the intention of cheating Messrs. Treacher and Co. was tried on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Police prosecution in respect to the count of impersonation was conducted by Superintendent J. MacDermott of the A. Division. Mr. Chalk, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, watched the proceedings on behalf of Messrs. Kemp and Co.

The case which concerned the Collector of Customs was first heard, whilst that in which Colonel Forjett appears was postponed to the 18th instant. The prisoner conducted his own defence.

Evidence was then led :—

Thomas Derry, an assistant in Messrs. Kemp and Co., examined, said : I received an order on the 25th August for a dozen No. 1 Exshaw's brandy, signed "J. M. Campbell, Collector of Customs, Bombay." The case of brandy was despatched by a *coolee* with one *rupee* and a note addressed to the Collector of Customs.

(The coolie Suckram Kushna was called and identified.) A coolie chit, signed J. M. Campbell, was sent and returned initialled J. M. C. The receipt book taken by the coolie was also signed J. M. C. when returned.

Cross-examined by the accused : I have been in Messrs. Kemp and Co. for more than two years. I am in charge of the dispensing and retail counter. I also received local orders and despatched them I attended to the order from the Collector of Customs. I cannot say who handed me that order. We always ascertain whom the orders are from, but we are not supposed to ascertain who brings them. We should supply goods on a written order. I saw the coolee who had taken these goods a day or two afterwards.

Re-examined : The day that this case was despatched I saw the accused walking past Messrs. Kemp and Co. under the arcade. It was about the middle of the day.

Mr. James M. Campbell, Collector of Customs, Bombay, said : I did not send any order for the case of brandy to Messrs. Kemp and Co., and I did not put my initialsto any order or receipt book. I did not order any brandy on that day, and never received a letter with a license fee from Kemp and Co. on that day. I know the accused as he applied for a place in the Preventive Service on April last.

Cross-examined : I have an account in Messrs. Kemp and Co. I received information regarding this matter on August 26th. I have seen the accused about three or four times on previous occasions.

By the Court : Taking the signature generally on the order it does not resemble mine.

John Bristed, Manager of Kemp and Co., Ld.,examined, said : On the 25th August the order was brought to me by Mr.Derry, and after making some enquiries I ordered its execution. I understood by the order that it was from Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Customs, Bombay, who was the only one I understood at that time to be in Bombay. Witness, after corroborating the evidence of Mr. Derry, continued : The fee of Re. 1 was a license fee due to the Customs for last year, and when I received a notice about its non-payment from the Collector I produced the books. I have never seen the accused before. I was informed the accused applied for a post in our firm during my absence in Europe.

Cross-examined : I understood this order to be from Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Customs. I don't know Mr. Campbell personally of Messrs. Graham and Co., but I know his initials are not J. M. We generally have verbal intimation sent us by the Customs authorities when the fees are due. To the best of my belief the *rupee* was not enclosed in the letter.

By the Court : I should certainly not have executed that order if I had known that it was not from the Mr. J. M. Campbell. Mr. J. M. Campbell is very well known, indeed, in Bombay.

Witness spoke to receiving a letter from the accused by post on Friday night signed D. G. Ross, which the prisoner denied writing.

Joseph Hayward, an assistant in Kemp and Co.'s warehouses, spoke to despatching a case of Exshaw's brandy, a letter and a rupee on August 25th to J. M. Campbell, Esq., Collector of Customs.

Succaram Krishna, the *coolie*, next said : I took a case of liquor, a *rupee* and a letter from Messrs. Kemp and Co. to the Customs House. When I reached the Custom's compound the accused came downstairs and said to me : "Is this case for Mr. Campbell ?" I said, "Yes." He opened the letter, read it and directed me to put the case into his carriage. After reading the letter he asked me for a *rupee*, which I gave him, and then I put the case in a hack victoria. (Witness identified the victoria driver.) After placing the case in the gharry the accused signed the book and *coolie* chit with a pencil, while he was seated in a victoria outside the Customs House. After that the accused told me "give my *salaams* to the *saheb*, and I will write to them to-morrow." On the 4th instant I gave the police a description of the accused and pointed him out to them.

Cross-examined : My instructions were to hand the case, letter and *rupee* to Mr. Campbell, the Collector. I got to the Customs House at about 3-30 p. m. on August 25th.

The case was here remanded 'till Wednesday, at eleven o'clock.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. ISLAM C. C.

WHILE the first eleven of the Bombay Gymkhana were playing against Poona, a second eleven met the Islam C. C. in Bombay on Saturday, and suffered at the hands of that young club, a most thorough beating. The Gymkhana, it must be confessed, were very weak in bowling ; and in batting only two men got into double figures, while Dr. Carson and Mr. St. Paul, who can usually be relied upon for making runs in more important matches, were disposed of very easily. None of the Gymkhana batsmen could do much with the bowling of Aban who got six wickets at a cost of only 16 runs, on an average of 2·6 runs per wicket. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Johnson, b Aban	4
Dunk, c by H Tyabjee, b Sherekhan	7
Surg-Major Carson, b Aban	0
Miall, b Sherekhan	4
St Paul, c Ebrahim, b Sherekhan	3
Major Ryan, b Aban	2
H Reid, c Ali, b Sherekhan	15
Capt Hon Tyrnhitt, b Aban	1
Capt Heyman, b Aban	14
Doherty, b Aban	0
Phipps, not out	0
Extras	16
Total	66

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Sherekhan	69	34	1	4
Aban	57	16	1	6

ISLAM CRICKET CLUB.

Y S Ali, b Miall	8
H C Tyabjee, b Doherty	14
K S Ali, c and b Miall	50
Sherekhan, b Doherty	0
Ibrahim, l-b-w Doherty	8
Sheik Abba, b Phipps	20
M B Lukmany, c Ryan, b Miall	14
M Ali, st Johnson, b Phipps	1
Aban, not out	5
Sheik Cassum, b Phipps	1
S C Tyabjee, b Miall	0
Extras	5
Total	126

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Miall	70	44	0	4
St Paul	35	15	1	0
Doherty	55	27	3	3
Ryan	35	19	1	0
Phipps	53	15	3	3

St. Paul bowled one wide.
Ryan bowled two wides.
Phipps bowled one wide.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for Guatemala only will be accepted at sender's risk.
Amoor route right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th September, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.		Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	1	..	p.m.	5	54
Teheran	13	11	46	p.m.	..	12
Suez	13	1	25	p.m.	1	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 13th September, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	44	..	6
" Kurrachee	...	12	..	1
" Madras	...	18	..	1

THE HYDERABAD JEWEL ROBBERY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, the case in which Nabob Mohamed Askarikhan charged Azumjang Shere Afghanjang, Kulliullakhan Azamjang, and Julalikhan Itlizadjung with receiving, and having in their possession, stolen jewellery worth about seven and a half lakhs of rupees, the property of the complainant, again came on for hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming,appeared on behalf of the complainant ; Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Chichgar, of the firm of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee,appeared for the three accused Nabobs; and Mr. Mir Sarfrazally, barrister-at law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the family of the three accused.

It will be remembered that on the last occasion, when the case was adjourned, owing to the want of a Hindustani interpreter, Mr. Edgelow and Mr. Brewin had undertaken to produce an able and accurate interpreter. Accordingly, Mr. Baba Laxman, interpreter to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, whose abilities were acknowledged at the time of the Crawford Commission when he was engaged as a special interpreter, was called.

The examination-in-chief of Nabob Goolam Dastgirkhan was continued. He said that, owing to the questions not being understood by him on the last occasion, he had made some confusion in his evidence and wanted to correct himself. The evidence of the witness being read over to him, he added that the room in which the jewellery was kept was full of spiders' webs, and so they found great difficulty in effecting an entrance. The secretary, added the witness, had called upon the Kotwal for the report, and his opinion of the case.

Mr. Jardine : A few days before the commission began to enquire into the theft,did you go toSecunderabad ?—Yes, I did.

Mr. Jardine : Did you go there to the shop of one Chinore *sowkar* ?—Yes.

Mr. Jardine : Tell us what happened there ?—I sent for Gavarisati. He came and brought with him an ornament called *chinta*, which I at once recognised as belonging to the complainant's mother Faizabegam. I then sent for the Kotwal, who came and took the sowkar in custody and seized the *chinta*, which I saw before the commission, when my evidence was taken.

Mr. Jardine : Do you know one Kassam Noor Mahomed ?—I know him since he brought to me some jewellery for sale. I did not know him before that. When Cassam brought the jewellery to my house in the Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad, he was accompanied by one Nooranikhan. The jewellery they brought to me consisted of ear ornaments, valuable watches, &c.

Mr. Jardine : What took place when they brought them to you ? As soon as I saw them I recognised two ornaments, namely, a pair of armlets called *Bajuband* and a pair of earrings called *boothe*. The earrings had no pearls in them but the *bajuband* had originally eleven pearls, which had been taken out, and as soon as I saw them, I asked where the pearls were. I identified the ornaments as a part of the stolen property.

Mr. Jardine : What did you do after you recognised the ornaments ?—I called the complainant and asked him to show the ornaments to the zanana. He showed the ornaments to the zanana and then returned after a short time and whispered something in my ears. Thereupon I returned the ornaments to Cassam, and asked him to call again the following day with the ornaments. When Cassam called the next day, the complainant got him arrested. The complainant called on Captain Pritchard and reported the matter to him. Some of the ornaments stolen from *toshukhana* were presented by me. I know Nabob Rehatallykhan, who lives in Hyderabad. He is the uncle of His Highness the Nizam. I had bought from him a *dholera* (of pearls) with a pendant stone and a *kuntha* of pearls. I presented these ornaments together with other ornaments, when the betrothal of my daughter to the complainant was completed. They were also kept in *toshukhana*. I produce a receipt given to me by Rahatallykhan when I purchased the ornaments from him for Rs. 5,500. (The receipt was produced.)

Mr. Jardine : Are there any marks on the jewellery by which you can identify them ?—I have already handed over to his Worship a letter describing certain marks on the ornaments. I have also given the names of those persons from whom I purchased the ornaments.

Mr. Mehta, after seeing an exhibit, asked his Worship to look at it. His Worship after doing so remarked that he saw nothing suspicious in it.

Mr. Mehta remarked that the paper was new, but to make it look old it was rubbed on some dirty cloth, and the scrapes on the lower part of the paper were clearly visible. It was a very common trick.

Witness : I beg your Worship's pardon, but I think the other side seem adepts at such things (laughter).

Mr. Mehta : We shall presently show that (laughter).

Witness continuing, said : I see this *baguband*. There were pearls all round it, but now they are missing. I recognise this *dholara*, which I purchased from Rahatallykhan. It had a *pudack* which is now missing. It was attached to a wire, which is still in its place, but the *pudack* is separated. I see this *serpati*. I suspect that it is the same *serpati* which I spoke of, but I cannot positively say that it is the same. It looks exactly like that. I recognise these *chandbauli*. They exactly look like those which belonged to Faizabegam.

His Worship : Can you go the length of saying positively that they are the same ?—No your Worship : The look very similar to those of Faizabegam.

Witness continues : I see this *champakali*. It is actually mine. I presented it to the complainant. There is one emerald missing. I find there is a pendant in the place of the emerald. I have mentioned the marks on the *champakali* in the letter handed over to his Worship. I recognise four pearls of neck ornaments or *kuntha*. There was one ruby, which is now missing. I have seen this *bajuband* on my son-in-law's person. These pearls are part of the *kuntha* which I purchased from Rahamatallykhan.

Mr. Jardine.—How do you recognise these pearls as forming part of the *kuntha* ?—You will pardon me if I do not reply to the question. I have stated all about it in the letter handed to his Worship. I recognise this emerald as a part of the *champakali*. I recognise this *pudack* which was attached to the *dholara*, which I purchased from Rehamatally. I hear that Rahamatally is now ill, and it is necessary that his evidence should be taken immediately by commission at Hyderabad.

Mr. Jardine at this stage asked for a postponement of the case, and also applied for fixing a day for the examination of *purda* ladies at their house, saying that the motion made by the other party in the High Court against the order of his Worship for the examination of *purda* ladies at their house was lost. He also applied to issue a commission for the examination of certain witnesses at Hyderabad.

His Worship said that if it would be convenient to both the parties he would take the evidence of *purda* ladies at their house on Saturday next at 1 p. m., and both the parties having consented to the arrangement the case was adjourned until Saturday. His Worship asked the complainant to make an affidavit regarding the issue of a commission for the examination of the witnesses at Hyderabad.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

279-91—Conroy and B—Abechund Dewcurn vs Foolchund Dewcurn and another.
369-91—Macfarlane, E and H—Rahimtoola Allana vs P Morris.
375-91—Conroy and B—J C Bushby and another vs Juggoobhoy Cursondas and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

59-90—Crawford B and Co—Rajooma and another vs Memon Hajee Habib Ahmed—K J Mantree—Part heard.
32-90—Ardesir, H, and D—Janmahomed Hajee Ebrahim and others vs Sayajee Assuna—Janardhan and A.
45-90—Crawford and Co—A H Reid and another vs Bazonjee Jehangir Buxey—Khunderao M.
693-90—Little, S, F, and N—C A, Turner vs Bai Labai—Thakurdas, D, and C.
112-91—Tyabjee and D—Joshi Hurry Ruttonsey vs Tookaram Ramjee and others—In person, and Chalk, W, and S.
122-91—Macfarlane, E, and H—Moorarjee Jootha and others vs Waghjee Mooljee—Wadia and G.
492-91—In person—Shaik Goolamally Sheerazee vs Abdoolabhoy Mahomedbhoy Roshniwalla.
407-90—Chitnis, M and M—Lulloobhoy Nanabhoy Parakh vs Bai Jivee—Janardhan and A.
188-91—Payne, G and S—Allarukhia Vuzeer vs Jafferbhoy Mahomed Sajun and others—Nanu and H.
153-91—Chalk, W and S—Racjee Purushram Acharia and others vs Kesow Koosaba Acharia and others—Craigie, L and O, and Bhaishunker and K.
58-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cassumally—Macfarlane, E and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

579-90—Little, S F and N—Bezonjee Nowrojee Bamjee vs Shapoorjee Sheriarjee Madon—Ardeshir, H and D.
For Further Directions and Costs.
42-81—Chalk, W and S—Pandoorung Jewba Sauzgiroy vs Shantaram Jugonath Sauzgiroy—Bhaishunker and D and S Pandurang.
674-90—J C Cama—For pauper—Amina Bibee vs Shaik Adum bin Shaboodin—Wadia and G.
240-87—J C Cama—Hurrilall Jumnadas vs. Mooljee Giga and others—Wadia and G—P R and K, and M E and H.
517-90—Nanu and H—Allibhoy Jeewanjee and others vs Shaik Tyebhoy Abdoolabhoy—Payne, G and S.
428-90—E Wilkin—Nensey Dewjee and another vs Bai Gungabai—Payne, G and S.
32-91—Little, S F and H—Goculdass Madhowjee vs Dossa Keerpal and others—Roughton and B.
672-90—In person (a pauper)—Sallay Mahomed bin Khan Mahomed vs Rahimabai and others—In person and J C Cama.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions on Saturday, the trial of the following case was resumed before Mr. Justice Bayley, and a common jury :—

FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

Lukhmanji Peerbhoy, a Borah, was charged with having given false evidence in a case heard before Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, on the 28th June 1890, and with having fabricated false evidence by signing a promissory note for Rs. 300 in the name of the prosecutor Moosajee Waljee, the proprietor of an ice factory at Bhusawal. Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for the defence.

The evidence for the defence having been concluded, Mr. Kirkpatrick in addressing the jury on behalf of the accused said, he thought it had been conclusively proved that the prosecutor was in Bombay, when the summons was served upon him by Lukhmanji Peerbhoy, and also that the signature to the document had been made by him at the instigation of the prosecutor. Believing that the prosecution had utterly failed to make out their case, he left the matter in the hands of the jury feeling confident of the acquittal of his client.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the prosecution having addressed the court, his lordship summed up the case. The jury, after retiring for a short time, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused on the first charge, and by a majority of six to three, not guilty of the second offence, and by a majority of seven to two guilty on the third count.

The prisoner, who pleaded for mercy, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, his lordship remarking that he had been convicted on perfectly clear evidence of an offence which was punishable by seven years' imprisonment.

A DISHONEST RAILWAY GUARD.

James Belcher, Eurasian, and Tatia Sadu, Hindoo, were placed at the bar, Belchir being charged with having, on the 8th June 1891, while employed as a head guard on the Southern Mahratta Railway, and while in charge of a tin box containing Rs. 700, committed criminal breach of trust in respect of the property, and Tatia Sadu with receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen or dishonestly obtained.

Belcher pleaded guilty to the charge, and admitted that in the year 1889 he was convicted and sentenced for a similar offence, but the other prisoner Tatia Sadu denied his guilt and claimed to be tried for the offence with which he was charged.

On the jury being empannelled his lordship in addressing Mr. Basil Scott, who appeared for the prosecution, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, said he was not aware whether the case against Tatia, (who had been committed by Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, Magistrate of Poona) was of a complicated nature or not, as he had been unable to read the depositions which had been scandalously written and were absolutely illegible

Mr. Basil Scott stated in reply that as the first accused had pleaded guilty, no evidence would be offered against him, but in the case of the second prisoner, the learned counsel said he proposed to state what evidence he was in a position to lay before the Court, and then ask his lordship to decide if it was a case that should go to the jury.

His Lordship said that if the learned counsel thought there was no case it was no use proceeding with the trial. He personally knew nothing about the matter, owing to the depositions having been so badly written.

Mr. Basil Scott after a consultation with the Public Prosecutor said he had decided not to lead evidence against the second accused who was simply a servant in Belchir's employ.

The jury having accordingly been directed to return a verdict of not guilty against Tatia Sadu, he was discharged, his Lordship reserving his sentence on Belchir, until he had succeeded in reading some portion of the depositions sent down from Poona.

The Court then adjourned till 10 a.m. to-day (Monday).

THE OWNERSHIP OF INSOLVENTS' PROPERTY.

AT the Small Causes Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, the case of Mr. John Marshall and others *vs.* Mr. C. A. Turner and Runchordas Valabhoy came on for hearing on Saturday. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. Cawasjee Shettna, pleader, represented the second defendant. This was an intermittent suit by the plaintiffs as liquidators of the Clydesdale Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, who paid into court Rs. 993-12 and asked the Court to decide which of the two defendants was entitled to receive the amount. On the 12th of June last, when the case came on for hearing, the plaintiffs were discharged from the suit and their costs were paid out of the money deposited in the court. It was than agreed that of the two defendants the first should have the conduct of the suit, and the losing party should pay the costs of the plaintiff. The real dispute, therefore, remained between the first and the second defendants.

It appeared that Framjee Maneckjee and Co., coal merchants, had a claim for Rs. 2,035 against the Clydesdale Dyeing and Manufacturing Company for coals sold and delivered. Framjee Merwanjee and Co. owed money to the second defendant, and as security for his money they assigned over to him their claim against the Clydesdale Dyeing and Manufacturing Company. The Company subsequently became insolvent and went into liquidation. On the 7th of July, Framjee Merwanjee and Co. became insolvent, and on the 11th July the second defendant gave notice for the first time of his claim. The liquidators after realisation of the property declared a dividend, and Rs. 993 were declared as due by them against Framjee Merwanjee.

Mr. Daver, for the official assignee, contended that on the day of Framjee Maneckjee's insolvency the claim against the Clydesdale Company was not their "order and disposition" and apparent ownership of the insolvents. The second defendant's notice was four days after the vesting order, and subsequently under section 23 of the Insolvency Act the dividend declared by the liquidators vested in the official assignee of Framjee Merwanjee and Co. for the benefit of the general debt of their credit.

Mr. Cawasjee for the second defendant argued that it was not necessary for the second defendant to give notice to perfect his title.

His Honour held that the official assignee was the proper party entitled to the money deposited by the plaintiff. It was not a question of priority of notice as between the official assignee. By the legislation under order and disposition clause of the Insolvents Act the official assignee had a right to take possession of or claim any property in the apparent ownership of the insolvents at the time of their insolvency. The second defendant gave notice of his claim after insolvency and the debt relation in the order and disposition of the insolvents on the day of their insolvency ; and, therefore, his Honour declared that the money deposited in court should be paid to the official assignee, and ordered the second defendant to pay the costs of the plaintiff as well as the costs of the first defendant.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—57 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.,
City of Dundee s—125 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 75 casss ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 100 hogsheads ale, Walter Nutter and Co ; 235 packages printing papers S C S S Dowood.

FROM LONDON.

Ravenna s—30 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co,
Clyde s—25 cases medicine, H. Mooljee and Co; 4 cases soap, J. Hoosen.
Adowa s—50 cases portwine, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Rohilla s—110 cases ale, 75 cases champagne, 100 cases beer and 30 cases medicine, Treacher and Co ; 25 cases champagne, Phipson and Co ; 17 cases cheese, F. Fisher and Co ; 15 packages papers, S A S Dawood ; 16 bales writing papers ; M A Essabhoy and Co.
Rannoch s—100 cases beer, Lyon and Co ; 15 cases ale, Souza and Fernandes ; 13 packages envelopes, H Abdoolally ; 60 drums linseed oil, A Abdool Hoosen ; 98 packages oilmanstores, &c., R Jooma ; 5 cases stationery, A H Kikabhoy ; 28 cases oilmantores, S Hiptoola.

FROM BREMEN.

Rohilla s—13 cases beer, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 25 cases beer, E Spinner and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Rohilla s—5 cases brandy, Souza and Fernandes ; 935 cases brandy , Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Oomrighar.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—50 drums linseed oil, S Tyebjee and Co ; 100 drums linseed oil, C Rajbhoy and Co ; 10 cases matches, T Bojabhoy ; 50 drums linseed oil, S Noorbhoy ; 50 drums linseed oil, S F Bengalee and Co ; 75 drums linseed oil, A Sumsoodin ; 11 bales printing paper, K A Karim and Kazi Rehimtoola.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—6 cases soap, H M Haju Esmail ; 5 cases glass-beads, E Caderbhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rannoch s—60 cases slate pencils,and 210 cases window glass, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 26 cases playing cards, Haji Sulleman Habibe ; 8 cases playing cards, Abdoolally Shaikadum 18 cases glassware, D Dewraj ; 19 cases glassware and earthenware, Cassum Ameer ; 20 cases glassware Hajee J Veerjee and Co ; 15 cases glassware, Oomer Joosub ; 10 cases window glass, Bhaisett and Co.

"NAETHING is got without pains but dirt and long nails." Even with SAPOLIO you must do some work. Sapolio is solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it.—Agents H. BALLANTINE AND SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between the Rev. Cecil Tyndale-Biscoe, third son of Mr. W. E. Biscoe, of Holton Park, Oxford, and Miss Blanche V. Burgess, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. B. Burgess, Vicar of St. Paul's, Birmingham, and will take place in the autumn at Bombay.

ONE of the most noteworthy incidents in connection with the just concluded naval fetes and hospitalities, says the *World*, has been the inability of the guests to speak English, and of the hosts to make themselves understood in fairly decent colloquial French. With the linguistic deficiencies of French naval officers I have, of course, nothing to do, but I may remark that the lack of encouragement afforded to British officers to acquire a familiarity with fereign tongues almost amounts to a scandal.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD has signed an agreement with Major Pond for a series of lectures on—or rather, readings from—"The Light of Asia" and "The Light of the World" in America. Sir Edwin leaves England in October. For the series of fifty "readings," Sir Edwin receives a sum equal to the salary for a year of the Prime Minister.

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN, who are staying at Clandeboye, says *Atlas*, were to have gone to Scotland, but have been obliged to postpone their departure owing to a bad cold which Lord Dufferin caught recently ; but when he is sufficiently convalescent they are going on a visit to Mr. and Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson.

THE report of the impending betrothal of the Czarewitch to his first cousin, Princess Maria, the daughter of the King of Greece, is, says a St. Petersburg telegram, gaining more and more credence in the official world of the capital, though nothing of a positive nature is yet known to confirm the rumour.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE is off to the Italian lakes to enjoy a well-earned holiday after a heavy season of work. Sir Morell has been for several weeks in constant attendance on the Prince of Wales, and among his other recent interesting patients have been Mr. Henry Irving and Mr. George Lewis.

THE London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* hears that it is generally understood in diplomatic circles that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's stay at Bucharest as British Minister will be a very short one. He liked Teheran himself and found the work there suitable to his tastes ; but he feared the fatigues of the journey there. Teheran is, with the exception of Lhassa, the most inaccessible capital in the world. Going by Bombay, Kurrachee, and the Persian Gulf involves a long journey overland from Bushire or Mahommerah ; the same is true of the route by the Black Sea, and the journey by the Russian railway from Batoum into Central Asia is almost equally objectionable. Besides, Lady Wolff is understood to have disliked Teheran. For all these reasons a change to Europe was made, and in the first instance it was hoped that a post nearer home—the Hague was at one time spoken of—would be found for him. In any event, Sir Henry Wolff is understood to be on the high road to an Embassy ; and of these two will be vacant within a measurable period. Sir Augustus Paget's term at Vienna is actually at an end, and with it he completes fifty years' service under the Foreign Office.

THERE is a very good story told *a propos* of the Duke of Cleveland's sensitiveness as to his testamentary intentions being known, says the *World*. It is said that he made his will last year anew, giving instructions to his lawyers to leave the names and sums of money in blank. He then filled them all up himself, and having signed the will locked it away in his own despatch box, so that not even his lawyer had any notion as to how he had disposed of his fortune.

A RUMOUR which a Roman correspondent contradicts is that the Papacy is in great financial difficulties. "The Pope has certainly lost," he remarks, "through bad speculations by his officials large sums of money of late, but it is ridiculous to suggest, as many do, that he is almost at the end of his resources. His Holiness (as the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* is informed) has accumulated an immense private fortune,and the funds of the Church at his command are still enormous, as may be judged from the facts that the Pontiff has so far refused to take the annual income of 3,200,000f. voted by the Italian Parliament to the Church, and that there has been no diminution in the State and ceremony with which the Pontifical Court is maintained. The annual income of the Vatican is estimated at over 13,000,000f."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, in his sixth letter to the *Daily Graphic*, describes a sitting of the Volksraad at which he was present. In the First Chamber, he says, the following incident occurred the other day :—Two members, Messrs. Benkes and DeBeer, who sit next one another, have the weakness to be exceedingly nervous and shy. Immediately after the afternoon opening, at 2 p.m., Mr. Benkes discovered that some joker had put a dead lizard among his papers. Jumping up, he threw the lizard to Mr. DeBeer, who loudly exclaimed, "Mr. Chairman, there is a cogolomander here ?" and ran away. The Chairman : What is it ?" Mr. DeBeer : "A lizard, Mr. Chairman." The Chairman : "It won't bite you ; it is dead." Mr. DeBeer, throwing the reptiie at Mr. Benkes, "Take that." The Chairman : "Order now ! Let us proceed with the work. Come here messenger, and take that lizard away." Mr. DeBeer then resumed his seat, crying to Mr. Benkes, "You were more afraid than I was." The President with difficulty sometimes controls and gets his way with these assemblies. In old days he was accustomed to awe them by threats of his resignation in case they did not agree with him. This method having become weak by over-use, he has hit upon a new device, and quite recently he told the members who were disputing with him that if they did not yield he would reduce their salaries. They were terrified into immediate submission. It may be mentioned that the members of either House receive a salary of £3 per diem while the Houses are in session. The President receives a salary of £8,000 a year. He lives very quietly—never entertains ; indeed, he never gives a bite or sup to a soul. He is reported to have amassed a large fortune.

THE Guild of St. Cecilia, recently formed proposes to provide a number of musicians specially trained to sing and play very soft music to those whose nerves are weakened by illness, the artists to be in readiness to answer promptly the summons of a physician. It is also proposed to hire or build in a central part of London a large hall in which music shall be given "throughout all hours of the day and night." The cost of carrying out this scheme is put down at £11,000 per annum. Miss Florence Nightingale and the Earl of May are among the contributors to current expenses. Minor Canon Harford,of Westminster Abbey, is the hon. secretary, and it has been decided that before commencing work the Queen's approval of the scheme is to be solicited.

A STRONG shock of earthquake was experienced at Nerona on Friday night (28th ult.), and the people rushed panic-stricken out of their houses. The shock was also felt at Bologna, Tregnano, Bellano, Modena, and Parma. No loss of life is reported. The same morning in Lisbon a severe earthquake shock was felt, but no damage is reported.

IN addition to the crematorium which has been in operation at Gotha since 1877, and where from 500 to 600 bodies are now cremated every year, a new establishment of the same kind was consecrated at Ohlsdorf on Saturday. Another crematory will be opened in October at Carlsruhe, making the third in Germany.

THE engineer, M. Bogdanowitch, who accompanied the recent Russian expedition to Thibet, is about to read an account of his travels and investigations before one of the learned societies in St. Petersburg, and to show that the Kuen Luen Mountains contain immensely rich mines of gold.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,499 tons, Captain L Baccaroni, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Teheran, 1,684 tons, Captain V W Hall, sailed on Saturday last for Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 943 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Kathiawar coast and Karachi, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE s s Gutenfels, 1,790 tons, Captain W Thorman, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hamburg and Antwerp via Marmagoa, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mathewson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via Coast Ports with a general cargo and Mr J W Reid as a cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain J A Magenis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo. and the following passengers :—Mr Bazonjee, Mr Framjee, and 10 deck.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Pandora, 1,781 tons, Captain G Mettel, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hongkong via Singapore, Penang, and Colombo, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 933 tons, Captain T E Gillett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr C W White, Mr Hajee A Jumani, Mr Crustnarao B Telang, Mrs G Nash, and child, Major and Mrs A A Pearson and two children, two ladies and one boy, Mr Abdoolabin Sala, Mr and Mrs C R Doctor and 86 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Pandora (s)	Mettel	Hongkong, Aug. 21.
	Gutenfels (s)	Thormann	Hamburg, &c.
	Landaura (s)	Maginis	Calcutta, Aug. 16.
	Nizam (s)	Mathewson	Calcutta, Aug. 22.
	Orion (s)	Orlando	Trieste, &c.
	Siam (s)	Wighell	Aden, Sept. 7.
13	Amphitrite (s)	Robertson	Cardiff, Aug. 14.
	I M S Lawrence	Butterworth	Bushire, Sept. 1.
	H M S Brisk	Winslow	Zanzibar, Aug 25.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Wildcroft (s)	Murray	Bussorah.
	Java (s)	Shepherd	Persian Gulf.
	Teheran (s)	Hall	Hongkong.
13	Bisagno (s)	Baccaroni	Hongkong.
	Purulia (s)	Gillett	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Lombardy, for China, &c.
" Kapurthala, for K. Coast and Karachi.
" Pandora, for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
8	Kangra s	Jacobs	Pombay, Aug 14.
	Waverley s	Calvert	Bombay, Aug 22.
	Chanda s	Coope	Moulmein, Aug 31.
9	Anglo America sp.	Smith	Algoa Bay, Aug 5.
	Malabar s	Allan	Madras, Sept 2.

DEPARTURES.

September 9.—Steamers City of Perth and Vita, and barque Alsace Lorraine.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
9	Alford s	......	London.
	Bedouin s	......	Batoum.
	Henzada s	......	Rangoon.
10	Palitana s	......	Rangoon.
	Johannisberger s	......	Hamburg.
11	Warora s	......	Calcutta.
	Selene s	......	Colombo.
	Clan Sinclair s	......	Liverpool.
	Tannadice s	......	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
9	Kohinur s	......	Calcutta.
	Secundra s	......	Rangoon.
	Huzara s	......	Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dundee s—4,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co ; 22 bales cotton fly Abba Rao.
Persia s—55 bales wool, T Chimnadas; 262½ cwts coir yarn, V Peraj ; 90 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co ; 2,100 cwts groundnuts cake, Glade and Co ; 10 bales waste, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Commander s—98 cwts wheat-flour, Bombay Flour Mill Co ; 7,140 cwts jowari. Tyabjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Iran s—1,012 cwts castorseed,Killick, Nixon and Co; 750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Persia s—3,561 cwt linseed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno, s—4 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 60 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 12½ cwts ooplate, and 9 cwts cadoo, Quan Lun Eaoo ; 18½ cwts selarus, R E D Chandjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—24 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—175 bales twist, Thos. G Hill and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lawada s—210 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Winkins, Lieut, 14th Bo I, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Von-Donop, Capt, Bo R A, off leave.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Borrow, Capt, Bo, N Lanc, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Winkins, Lt, 14th Bo Infy, from leave, to Bhuj.
Smith, Captain, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Sharp, Vety Surgn, Bo A V D, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 14th September, 1891.

1 The following drills will take place this week :—Wednesday,6-30 p.m.—Gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters. Tuesday and Thursday. at 5-45 p.m.—Gun drill at the Nesit Road Head-quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 14th September, 1891.

1. A Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School on Tuesday, the 15th, and Thursday, the 17th instant, at 7 a.m. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS.
Poona, 11th September, 1891.

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Adjt-Genl's Dept—Capt E V Bellers, 2nd Mdx, offted as A. A. G. at Head-quarters, from the 7th to the 8th instant, both days inclusive.

3rd Bo L I—Major G F W Macmohan, Wg Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Comd, and Capt W S Birdwood, Wing officer, to be Wg Comdr, vice Lieut-Col Heath, transferred.

23rd Bo I—(2nd R Regt)—Lieut W S Delamain, Wing Officer to be Adjt, with effect from the 5th September 1891.

25th Bo I—(3rd R Regt)—Capt R Williams, Wing Officer, 26th Bo I, is transferred in the same capacity ; and will be graded above Capt Colomb and below Capt Chapman.

27th Bo Lt I—1st Belooch Bn—Lt Wm Southay, officiating Wing officer, to be Wing officer.

The undermentioned officer is seconded in his Regt for 5 years with effect from the 15th Aug 1891 :—

25th Bo I (3rd R Regt)—Capt R P Colomb, Wing Officer (Actg 5th Asst to the Pol Resdt, Aden).

With reference to G O G No 442 of 29th ultimo, it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded under the terms of article 277, A R I, Vol I, Part I :—

Lt Wm Bruce, S C (D A C Genl, 2nd Class, on probation), Wing officer 26th Bo I.

Lt J C Keown, Wing officer, 4th Regt (1st R Regt) Bo I, Asst Comdt, Burma Mily Police, is seconded in his Regt for one year from the 14th Aug 1891.

With reference to G O G No 468 of the 9th inst Capt J C Swann, D A A G, is posted to Bo Dt.

Depy Surg Genl W Graves,Medical Staff, having been appointed by H R H the Commander-in-Chief to fill a vacancy in the Bengal Administrative Medical Staff, is, under instructions from Medical Head-quarters, directed to proceed to Quetta, with the least possible delay, in order to take over the administrative medical charge of that district.

2nd Lieut H Brand. Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 9th Bo I, is attached to the 5th Bombay L I, in the same capacity.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Adjt Genl's Dept—Hony Capt C S Wiseman on private affairs in India, from 1st September 1891,29th February 1892, under the leave rules of 1889.

R A—Lt E F Hall, 35 Fd Batty, R. H., from the 6th October to 5th November 1891, in extension, on medical certicate.

SEVERAL French papers reproduce the story that the president of the United States will shortly invite the fleets of Germany, Russia, England and France to visit America simultaneously in 1893.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S 2 Immensely Popular Anglo-Indian Songs, "The Dhoble Man" and "My Bearer Gungadeen." Illustrated Title Page by Author. Re. 1-4 each.—Soundy and Co., Ld., Music Publishers.

GENTLEMEN'S Pearl-headed TOILET PINS, at Rs. 5, 6, 7, and 10 each. Fancy Jewellery in great variety.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Diamond Merchants, 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

HAM, Annas 13 per lb; COOKED HAM, Rs. 2 per lb; Gruyer Cheese, Annas 14 per lb, on cut; OILMAN STORES.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

IF you want a good and strong Cup of Tea on your Breakfast, send for Darjeeling and Assam Family Mixture, annas 10 a pound—WILMOT and Co., Tea Merchants and Agents for India, Hornby Row, Fort.

BUTTER SCOTCH, in Fancy Packets, just received, 3 annas per packet. Per doz. Rs. 2; also best Jujubes and Pastilles, at Re. 1-8 per lb.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LOST.—On Saturday, a Lady's Gold Open-Faced Watch, between Meadow Street and the Cathedral High School. The finder will be rewarded on returning the watch to J. C. STEWART, at John Mahomed, Meadow Street.

WANTED a duly qualified OVERSEER for the Temporary Establishment, P. W. D., on Rs. 60 and allowances. Apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, KAIRA.

WANTED—For a large Spinning and Weaving Mill, now in course of construction in Bombay—a highly respectable and very experienced Mill Manager. Apply by letter only, with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned) to "S.," care of this paper.

COLABA.—PORTION of a BUNGALOW; four Rooms; situation good. Rent low. Apply, Mr. FLOWER, House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from 1st October. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

TO LET—South block of House in Waudby Road, facing the Parade Ground, Esplanade. The house is well and ventilated, and is suitable for two families. Apply to Mr. EDULJEE MERWANJEE, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

TO LET—BELMONT, Parli Hill, Bandora. Beautifully situated. Every convenience. Rent moderate. Apply on the PREMISES.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

FOR SALE.—LANDAU, almost new, light OFFICE SHIGRAM, Bay WALER GELDING, Roberts' BILLIARD TABLE with accessories and Lamp.—J. RASCHER, Middle Colaba.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU and Pair of Australian HORSES. Landau nearly new. Horses young, handsome, and fast. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand ENGLISH VICTORIA, on elleptic springs, with removeable coach-box in tip top order by Kesterton, just landed per s. s. Rannock. Apply to LUDHA, EBRAIM and Co., Byculla.

FOR SALE.—Six Platt's Roller Cards, 40 inches diameter. Can be seen at work in the Coorla Mills. For particulars, apply to the MANAGER or to J. COWASJEE JEHANGHEER and CO.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

THE undersigned has just received, Ex. Rohilla, an extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions to suit Ladies, Gents, and Children, and are selling at very cheap prices, in order to clear the overcrowded stock from the shop.—HUSSANALLY MOOLLA HAKIMJEE and BROTHERS, Shop No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs. 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the well-known and most comfortable Hotel on the Hill will RE-OPEN in October next. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Apply PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SUCCESSFUL PHARMACY.—Enterprise in Pharmacy is the order of the day. The development of our Business has been very rapid in spite of the keen competition.—FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 25 years established, 30 Meadow Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte, Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:— ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL, PYRAMID AND BAGATELLE BALLS.

THE RAINS having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned BALLS now on hand.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

18, MARINE STREET.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to disposes to immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,

18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,

Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES — DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES — DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS — PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS. TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are publicunder names of which the word "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday at Thursday's quotations of 95 for Consols and 96½ for Rentes; but Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·34. Bar Silver was unchanged in value in London, at 45 5-16d. per oz., and Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination; but in New York the metal was ⅜ cent. lower at 98½, demand Exchange on London being ¾ cent. down, at 4·84½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 913,000 ounces of silver yesterday at 98·69 to 98·79 cents. per oz.

The only changes advised by to-day's financial telegram from London are a decline of 1-16d. per oz. in the price of silver, at 45¼d., and of ⅛ per cent. in Rupee Paper, at £77 for Fours, and £76½ for 4½ per cents. Paris Exchange on London comes a shade lower, at fcs. 25·33½. Silver in New York is ⅛ cent. down, at 98 cents. with Exchange on London ¼ cent. higher, at 4·84½ dollars.

In General produce, the wheat market was dull yesterday at a further decline of ½d. percental in No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 2½d. and 7s. 11d. percental, ex Quay, respectively. The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 1,670,000 quarters, or 60,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate. The Linseed Market was again called firmer; but the previous quotations of 42s. 3d. per quarter on the spot, ex Quay, and 42s. 6d. to arrive, for Bombay Seed, were repeated.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening; Surats steady; and arrivals quiet, the day's sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 1,200 Surats. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 4⅞d. per lb.; but in East Indian Cotton there was an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in all grades of Bengals, and in Good "Tinnevellys" and of 3-16d in "Fully Good Fair" Tinnevellys. American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was strong. This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed with a hardening tendency; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet at an advance of 1-64d for all deliveries, September being quoted at 4 55-64d., and January-February at 5 1-16d; but spot prices all come unaltered. The Manchester Market has remained strong.

The Liverpool Sales of Cotton for the week ending yesterday were 1,000 bales less than during the previous six business days, at 79,000 bales (of which 9,000 were Surats); but the amount forwarded to consumers was 12,000 bales greater at 68,000 bales. The week's Imports were 1,000 bales less at 16,000 bales. The total Stock had further diminished by 53,000 bales, the excess compared with last year and the year before standing at 210,000 bales and 366,000 bales, respectively. The total Visible Supply had diminished by 10,000 bales; and, as shown below, it was yesterday 519,000 bales greater than at the same time last year, and 795,000 bales more than in 1889. The figures for the Visible Supply of East Indian Cotton have been mutilated in transmission. The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton has not changed during the week, and was yesterday 5-16d. lower than at this time last year, and 1 13-16d. below the rate ruling in 1889; but Arrivals advanced 3-64d. in the nearer positions, and 1-64d. to 1-32d. for the more distant deliveries.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands advanced yesterday to Wednesday's quotation of 8¾ cents.; and December Futures were 32 points higher, at 9·07 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales, bringing the week's total to considerably less than that of the corresponding week last year, though 5,000 bales above the figures in 1889, the total Receipts of the new crop from the 1st instant showing a decrease of 68,000 bales compared with last year's, and of 13,000 bales as against those in 1889. To-day's message makes the spot price of Mid.-Uplands unchanged, but reports a further advance 3 points in December Futures, at 9·10 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports to-day have been 19,000 bales, going against 26,000 bales last year, and 17,000 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	98,000	124,000	93,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	33,000	60,000	40,000
„ „ Continent	4,000	...	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	131,000	193,000	144,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	41,000	78,000	54,000
„ „ to Continent do.	6,000	...	5,000
„ stock in the Ports	28‚000	144,000	106,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on 11th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	1,650,000	1,131,320	855,010
„ „ Surats	...	485,440	305,500

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	796,000	585,710	430,340
„ London	23,000	35,000	23,000
American afloat	30,000	70,000	55,000
East Indian „	15,000	20,000	26,000
Total ...	864,000	710,710	534,340
Price of Mid-Americans	4⅞d.	5 13-16d.	6 11-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 13-16d.	4¼d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	1 1-16d.	1 7-16d.	1⅞d.

IMPORTS OF PIECE GOODS AND YARNS.—The usual monthly figures relating to shipments of *Cotton Goods* and *Twist* to India are now to hand through Reuter, and show, as far as Bombay is concerned, an increase of 2¼ million yards in Plain Cottons for the month of August, compared with the shipments for July, but a falling off of some 16⅝ million yards as against the shipments in August last year; and in the other items of *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* also, and in *Twist*, the supplies were heavier last month than in July, but lighter, to about the same extent, than in August 1890. For the eight months of the present year, the missions to this Presidency show a decrease in every item of *Cotton Goods*, say of some 61 million yards in *Plain*, of 19¼ million yards in *Coloured*, and of 4⅝ million yards in *Printed*, while the shipments of *Twist* have alone been heavier by 200,000 lbs.

	August 1891.	July 1891.	August 1890
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	31,200,000	28,950,000	47,850,000
Colored Cottons „	5,300,000	3,550,000	7,400,000
Printed Cottons „	10,650,000	7,900,000	12,600,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,400,000	1,200,000	1,700,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	80,900,000	83,700,000	100,750,000
Colored Cottons „	6,300,000	6,850,000	6,400,000
Printed Cottons „	4,700,000	4,500,000	6,550,000
Twist ....lbs.	900,000	1,100,000	1,000,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	8,950,000	6,200,000	8,200,000
Colored Cottons „	700,000	950,000	1,600,000
Printed Cottons „	1,800,000	1,700,000	1,300,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,100,000	1,050,000	1,300,000

Bombay only—	for 8 Months 1891.	for 8 Months 1890
Plain Cottons......yds.	273,800,000	334,750,000
Colored Cottons... „	25,550,000	45,100,000
Printed Cottons... „	62,550,000	67,200,000
Twist ....lbs.	10,000,000	9,800,000

Business in our local Cotton Market has again assumed small dimensions, the total purchasers to-day having been only 950 bales, of which exporters took 500 bales of Karanja, at Rs. 168; the balance of 200 Karanja, at Rs. 166½; and 250 Bhownugger at Rs. 177, having been bought by the Mills. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—In these markets also the volume of business passing has been small, the feeling in the former having been quiet, and in the latter dull; but prices in both are unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	767	bales.
Wheat	15,059	cwts.
Linseed	2,916	„
Rapeseed	14,453	„

FREIGHTS are still weak, and with little doing. The Sullamut (s) is reported to have filled up for Liverpool, for shipment next week, on terms which have not transpired, but are believed to be 20s. per ton for Wheat, and 23s. 3d. per ton for Bonemeal.

EXCHANGE has been weak at another slight decline on previous quotations; and 1s. 5 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits has been available for all the month without bringing out any Bills. A moderate amount of Telegraphic, for transfer late this month, has been taken at 1s. 5⅜d., but this is the only business reported. Closing ready rates are:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 11-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·83¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady in tone again to-day, but with not much fresh business doing. Rates for Fours for cash and the October account are unaltered at 107 15-16, and 107 9-16, respectively; but for this month's settlement an advance of 1-16 per cent. has been established, at 107 13-16. For the other denomination 106 is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES are quiet; but we have again to note an improvement in the shares of some Cotton Mills, Connaught, Colaba Landing Mill, David, Imperial, Jewraz Balloo, Maneckji Petit, and Suadeshi having advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share at our quotations this evening. Port Canning shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 415 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DRIVER—August 24, at Abbotsville, Cults, Aberdeenshire, wife of W H P Driver, Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, Bengal, India, daughter.

FITZGERALD—September 9, at Hurstgreen, Sussex, the wife of P S V Fitzgerald, of a son.

KAYE—August 23, at Victoria-park, Dover, wife of Lieut W J P Kaye, B S C, daughter.

WINCKLEY—August 22, at St. Cloud, near Paris, wife of Rev C R T Winckley, Garrison Chaplain, Fort William, Calcutta, son.

MARRIAGES.

HOOPER, MACKAY—August 19, at St Andrew's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, H B Hooper, H M Indian Marine Service, son of Rev R Poole Hooper, of Cambridge-road, Brighton, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Capt J Mackay, of Arbroath.

MAC-MAHON, BURKE—August 24, at the Pro-Cathedral, Clifton, J J Mac-Mahon, M D, son of J Mac-Mahon of Cork, to Elizabeth Mary Clarke (May), daughter of late Major-Gen J H Burke, Royal Engineers (Bombay).

PIERSON, BROWN—At St John the Evangelist, Upper Norwood, Dr R H Pierson, Knight of the Iron Cross, of Lindenhof, Dresden, son of late H H Pierson, Dr, Music, to Cornellia (Corrie) T Chinnery Brown, daughter of J B S Brown, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Medical Service (Retired List).

PROBERT, BADCOCK—August 25, at the parish church, S Marylebone, W Geoffrey, son of Capt W R Probert (late H E I C S), to Mary Hilton, daughter of Rev E Baynes Badcock, Hon Canon of Ripon.

DEATHS.

BILDERBECK—August 25, at Cambridge-gardens, Notting-hill, W, John Bilderbeck, Brig Surg, H M M's Madras Army, retired, son of late Rev J Bilderbeck, of the C M S, at Madras.

BAZELY—August 21, at Glendower-place, S W Susan Bazely, widow of Col Bazely, Bengal Artillery, aged 83.

CLEVELAND—August 18, at Regents Park, Deputy Surg-Gen E S Cleveland, Madras Retired List.

CLEVELAND—August 21, at Cleveland House, St James's-square, his Grace the Duke of Cleveland, K G, aged 88.

FITZGERALD—August 22, at West Brighton, Ellen Caroline FitzGerald, daughter of late Major W R FitzGerald, Bengal Engineers, aged 54.

McCALLY—August 21, at Kenilworth road, St Leonard's-on-Sea, widow of Maj-Gen A McCally, Madras Army.

POYNDER—August 23 (her birthday), at Mon Plaisir, Saint Servan, France, Winifred Pellew, the beloved child of Captain C E Poynder, M S C, aged 2 years.

SCOTT—August 21, at Millbrook, Southampton, Adelaide, wife of Stanley Scott, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, Retired.

SKINNER—July 27, at Naini Tal, Capt C Skinner, late 19th Regt, son of late Russell Morland Skinner, B C S.

WINDRAM—August 22, at Philbeach-gardens, London, S W, D Ewart, son of James and Ellen Windram, of Calcutta, and Cranleigh, Surrey, aged 8.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BROMLEY—September 14, at Victoria Road, Mazagon, Clarissa, the wife of Thomas Bromley, of Valentine Lodge, Poona, in the 68th year of her age.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DYMOTT—September 10, at Egmore, the wife of Donald F Dymott, M B, of a daughter.

GRAVES—September 10, at Madras, the wife of Mr Herbert George Graves, of a daughter.

HANNAH—September 6, at 4 Mission Row, the wife of G S Hannah, of a daughter.

HYND—September 10, at 11 A, Store Road, Ballygunge, the wife of David Hynd, of a daughter.

PRETYMAN—September 8, at Kasauli, the wife of Brigadier-General Pretyman, Commanding Sirhind District, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JESSOP—WALLACE—August 15, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, Walter, eldest son of C H Jessop, Esq, Cheltenham, to Mary Ellerslie, youngest daughter of the late Stuart Wallace, of Hayfield Dripsey Co, Cork, Ireland, and step-daughter of the late Colonel John Chalmers, Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—September 8, at Gooty, Madras Railway, William Ernest, the infant son of the Rev. Milnes N S and Agnes Atkinson, aged 5 months and 9 days.

MATTHEWS—September 9, at Pallaveram, John Matthews, late Store Sergeant, Gun Carriage Factory, aged 53 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1891.

THE meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, which has been convened for next Friday, will be invited to make a change of considerable importance in the regulations for the Matriculation Examination. That proposals on this subject should be made need occasion no surprise. For some time past the character of the examination, and its bearing upon the quality of the students who pass it and upon their fitness for the further pursuit of the academic career, have been subjected to criticism as frequent as it is severe. We will not profess to set out here the substance of the complaints that have been made upon this score. The agenda for Friday's meeting contains a notification that "complaints have been received through Government from the Principals of several colleges, and from educational inspectors and head masters of High Schools," which state, amongst other things, that the present Matriculation Examination is an insufficient test of a candidate's fitness to prosecute his studies at a College. Now it is of some importance that the Senate, before coming to a decision on the subject, should be put in possession of the allegations which virtually constitute the preamble of the proposals which are to be laid before Friday's meeting. We do not for a moment suggest that reports which Government may very rightly deem to be confidential, and which it would be to the public interest to keep back, should be laid on the table. But the general allegations contained in them, so far as they indicate the nature and the extent of the evil which it is sought to remove, need not be treated as confidential, and the Senate would be acting in the dark and on insufficient information if it came to any resolution whatever on the subject, until it had been apprised of the complaints that have been laid before Government. That the Matriculation Examination fails in its purpose and needs amending has been too confidently stated for a long time past for the complaints against it to be allowed to pass unheeded. One of the most responsible authorities in the University recently summarised prevailing dissatisfaction with it in the remark that it was "a gigantic failure." When the complaint is reduced to more specific terms it usually finds expression in animadversions on the students' woeful ignorance of English, and on their consequent incapacity to understand the lectures that they attend. Thus, it is alleged, the Matriculation fails in regard to the chief purpose which it was intended to serve. It is fair to say that though the complaint is most authoritatively supported the suggestion has been made that the fault is not entirely and in all cases on the side of the students, since the same student often shows a more intelligent appreciation of the teaching of one professor than of another. If that contention is capable of being established we ought to hear something of it in the discussion that will commence on Friday. And now as to the remedy that is proposed. Principal Oxenham, on behalf of the Syndicate, has given notice of his intention to propose the omission of the two paragraphs in the regulations for the Matriculation Examination which relate to languages, and the substitution of a new regulation which substitutes for the paper in English and that in the second language four papers, of which two will be in English, a third in Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, or Arabic, and a fourth in French, German, Portuguese, Mahratti, Gujerati, Canarese, Hindustani, Persian, or Sindhi. In other words, instead of restricting the Matriculation Examination to English, and a second language, which may be either dead or living, the new scheme will insist on English, and papers in two other languages, one living, the other dead. Now bearing in mind that the gravamen of the charge against the present regulations is that they do not make adequate provision for ensuring the quality of the student's English, the first question that this proposal invites is how far it is adapted to secure the end in view. If the Matriculation is a failure, because the students who pass through it show an imperfect acquaintance with English, the remedy, we should have thought, would have been sought for in raising the standard of the English examination, or in introducing into it such modifications as should make it a more effectual guarantee that those who passed it had an intelligent appreciation of the language. Much may be said for reverting to the former practice of oral examination, which, whatever difficulties might attend its rehabilitation, does supply a test of thoroughness of teaching which mere paper work can never supply. The Syndicate, even if they seek inspiration from one of their past Vice Chancellors, are not likely to be able to call to their aid a more commanding authority than Dr. Arnold, and he, in a letter to the Chancellor of the University of London fifty-three years ago, commended *viva voce* examination for the reason, amongst others, that a man's answers suggest continually further questions, and enable the examiner to probe his weak points and bring out his strong ones. "In fact," Dr. Arnold wrote, "either system, of papers or of *viva voce* examination, if practised exclusively, does but half try the men. Each calls forth faculties which the other does not reach equally." We can see the disadvantage of reverting to a method which has been only recently discarded; but it would be distinctly less than the disadvantage of searching for the remedy in the wrong place. The English is weak, and the Syndicate, while only making changes in the English papers which in the absence of an exposition of their intention seem only verbal and insignificant, think matters can be put right by calling for papers in two other languages instead of one other. This looks very much like treating the hand for an affection of the foot, and it will require very subtle advocacy, we suspect, to satisfy the Senate that the remedy can be made to stand in curative relation with the disease. The desire of the Syndicate to raise the standard of examination is no doubt laudable. The meshes of the academic sieve may be too wide; the reports stated in the preamble from which we have quoted establish, *prima facie*, that they are, and it would not be a wise preparation for the discussion to deny that there is need for narrowing them. But the spokesmen of the Syndicate must show that a candidate's English will be the better if, instead of learning English and, say Persian, he has henceforth to learn English, Persian, and say Latin or Greek. Why, too, are the nine living languages to be degraded, as it is proposed to degrade them, by being put into a category by themselves, in which translation, without grammar, will suffice, while questions in grammar as well as translations will be set in the papers in the five classical languages? We hear often enough of a smattering of this subject and that being made the sole equipment of the matriculated student. But what right will the devisers of a scheme which would pass a student in French, for example, without asking him to conjugate a verb or to answer a single question in grammar, have even to whisper the word "smattering" in the coming debate? And yet this less than half teaching will bring no relief to the students. They will have to work more than they do now if the scheme is passed, but they will learn less. A bulkier burden will be put upon their shoulders, but they will get less for carrying it. We shall be ready to hear with all respect whatever may be said in favour of the scheme, but as it stands it seems to be a disturbing and retrograde measure, in no way calculated to attain the end proposed. While the need is for intensive as opposed to extensive teaching, the Syndicate propose to widen the field of labour and to diffuse in the superficial study of a third language energies which the Syndicate themselves plainly imply ought to be expended solely in making the English of the Matriculation examination room more intelligent and thorough than it is.

THE Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association unanimously carried a resolution on Saturday for the working of short time in the Bombay mills from to-morrow to the end of the year. The resolution virtually represents the determination of the whole of the sixty-six mills in Bombay, and it was arrived at with full confidence in the necessity and the policy of the course proposed. The timeliness of the decision cannot be gainsaid. Saturday's China Mail brought from Hongkong and Shanghai advices which showed that in both markets importers had independently anticipated the short time movement in Bombay. Dealers, a Hongkong circular said, had no confidence at all in the stability of even the ruinously low rates which were prevailing; holders were vieing in underselling one another, and as a natural result people in the interior, anticipating a further decline in rates, were holding back. The remedy insisted on by the writer of the Hongkong circular was an immediate curtailment of production in Bombay, so that the China markets, which had been glutted with excessive stocks at receding rates, might have a chance of recovery. The situation was summed up in the words, "great haste in selling under the apprehension of heavy importations." The first effect of the telegram announcing the result of Saturday's meeting of the Bombay millowners will be to remove the apprehension of heavy importations, for, as we showed the other day, the immediate result of closing the mills on two days in the week will be to reduce production by eight thousand bales a month. From Shanghai there has come coincidently as urgent a recommendation for short time as from Hongkong. Importers, a Parsee broker in that port writes, continue to be extremely impatient to realize their holdings, "while the Chinese dealers have also learnt to offer lower and lower prices, which generally are accepted on each subsequent transaction. It seems probable that a little patience or firmness on the part of holders would immediately have the effect of strengthening prices, but it must be admitted that it is too much to expect holders to be patient or firm under the present circumstances. It cannot be denied that the Bombay yarn trade labours under several evil influences at present. In the first place, it might be mentioned that the spinning industry in Bombay has been quite over done, and unless some steps are taken immediately to reduce the production, or at any rate curtail the supplies to China, it will be dealing a severe blow to the industry." And it was added, "the enormous stocks both here and at Hongkong should be allowed to be worked off before large supplies are sent forward, so as to give a chance of recovery to the market." This chance of recovery the decision arrived at on Saturday promises to give, and the decision claims the greater confidence inasmuch as it was spontaneously urged upon the Bombay millowners by authorities in China who must have been quite unaware that a recourse to short time was in contemplation. As we said the other day, there is no reason whatever to suppose that the Chinese consumers' demand is diminishing in any way. On the contrary the figures show that it is still expanding, and even in the market reports which so strongly plead for short time there are strong indications that improved prices may be looked for as soon as the existing stocks have been diminished. A Shanghai report, for example, says that the long looked for demand from Szechuen has now set in at last, and that sales on a somewhat large scale have been expected during the last fortnight. This, if it stood alone, would not necessarily mean much; taken in connection with the wise resolution adopted on Saturday, it seems to promise a turning in the tide.

REUTER's telegrams about the political situation in Europe have been alarming enough lately. But they would be more alarming than they are if they were in closer agreement with one another. To-day the news comes that Russia is making preparations to seize Constantinople. A week to-day the news was that the Sultan had yielded to Russian and French solicitations, and for the moment it seemed that a new Triple Alliance, comprising France, Russia, and Turkey had been called into existence to redress the balance of the old. Midway between the two reports came the announcement of a French paper which often speaks with authority that Russia would be very much mistaken if she thought that France was going to help her to get Constantinople, or to sacrifice her own historical position in the Levant in order to oblige the Czar. Reports of this kind are difficult to harmonize, and even in isolation the rumour that preparations are being made by Russia to seize Constantinople would be open to grave distrust. Whatever Russia's plans may be she will not endeavour by a *coup de main* to get possession of the Golden Horn. It would require a perfervidly alarmed imagination to detect in the perhaps suspiciously numerous passages of Russian transports through the Dardanelles of late a deep plot for a descent in rear of Constantinople. Yet that is the only way in which the reports from German sources of which the telegram speaks can be read, and so to read them is to discredit them. Recent events may be seen in something like their true proportions in the light of a communication that has been made to the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* by a diplomatist who lately had an interview with M. de Giers. All talk of a Russo-French alliance, this authority says, as signifying a warlike action in common is simply idle. "As to France, the Czar desires to keep the peace between that country and Germany; but the French would be egregiously mistaken in imagining that Russia would assist them in any designs simply to the reconquest of Alsace-Loraine." As to the report that Russia has decided to mobilize her forces in April 1892, this may be her intention. But there are reasons for doubting it—notably the fact that the imputed intention has got into the newspapers.

WE have received, from Mr. R. A. Milner, of Bishopston, Bristol, a letter purporting to comment upon Dr. Macrury's observation in his last report upon vaccination in the Bombay Presidency, that no instances were reported of any diseases having been communicated through vaccination. We have no desire to burke discussion on the subject from no matter what point of view our correspondents may write, and a few days ago we inserted two long letters from writers in England who dealt at length with Dr. Macrury's observation from the anti-vaccinationist stand-point. But our correspondents should remember that the Sanitary Commissioner's report made a particular statement in regard to the work of the vaccination authorities in the Bombay Presidency. If they have any criticism to apply to that work, or any information bearing directly upon it, we shall be glad to give room to their communications. But assertions and figures relating to vaccination and small-pox in the English towns, which we are unable to verify here, and which are possibly susceptible of an explanation different from that which has been placed upon them by commentators eager to establish a particular view of the case, are scarcely relevant. Nothing that has been said here invites the discussion upon the general question of vaccination which Mr. Milner seems anxious to open. If he is prepared to traverse the Sanitary Commissioner's statement that no instances have been reported of any diseases having been communicated through vaccination in the Bombay Presidency, he will be entitled to a hearing, and we shall be glad to give him every help in securing one. It is another matter, however, to open the flood gates of anti-vaccination literature upon this country.

IN consequence of the recent local trouble in Hunza and Nagar it has been decided that the guard of the British Agent at Gilgit shall be strengthened by two hundred Gurkhas and two mountain guns, together with a few more British officers. This little compact force will co-operate with the Kashmir troops, forming at Gilgit a regular garrison, whose business will be to keep order on the border.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL YOUNG read an important paper on the reorganisation of the native infantry before the United Service Institution at Simla on Thursday evening. Sir Frederick Roberts, who presided, highly complimented the lecturer, and said that if ever reorganisation were attempted on a large scale, it would follow the lines laid down by Colonel Young.

IN referring to the increase of mortality from cholera in Madras the *Hindu* says:—"It affords a melancholy amusement to see the poorer and the more ingnorant classes trying to ward off cholera by offering prayers and sacrifices to deities of various description. Ignorant men! Infinitely better for them if they knew that the true, and only cause that brings on cholera, is not some imaginary offended deity, but their own ignorance and carelessness which tolerates extremely insanitary conditions in the streets and within their homes. In their very personal habits lie embedded seeds of cholera."

THE New York Treasury Department has decided that Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht, the Conqueror, which he purchased in England, is liable to duty to the amount of 34,987 dols. The duty comes under the head of manufactured articles composed of wood, iron and steel. American yachtsmen everywhere are indignant at the decision.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMON SCRATCHED FOR THE CESAREWITCH.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Common has been scratched for his engagement in the Cesarewitch.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

DISQUIETING REPORTS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Fresh alarmist reports from a German source are current that Russia is making preparations to seize Constantinople.

The *Times* St. Petersburgh correspondent telegraphs that Russia has decided to mobilise her force in April 1892.

It is also reported that the Turkish Ambassadors, at London and St. Petersburgh, have been summoned to Constantinople.

LOSS OF AN ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER.

ATHENS, Sept. 11.

The Italian mail steamer Taormina, whilst passing Cape Sunium, at midnight, collided with a Greek steamer. The force of the collision was so great that the Taormina sank instantly, and eighty of the passengers and crew were drowned. Twenty-five were saved.

[The Taormina was one of the Florio-Rubattino steamers. She was a small vessel of 1,034 nett register, and employed on the Genoa-Odessa line.]

REWARD FOR PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 11.

His Majesty the Czar has personally decorated Prince George of Greece with a gold medal for saving the life of the Czarewitch in Japan.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

The Treasury to-day purchased 913,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 98·60 to 98·79.

THE 4th PUNJAB CAVALRY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.

The raising again of the 4th Punjab Cavalry is said to be certain, whatever may be decided about the late 3rd Punjab Infantry.

THE AMIR'S IMPROVEMENTS.

A geologist and chemist, two miners and a number of mechanics, are to be engaged by Mr. Martin, in England, for employment in the service of the Amir of Kabul.

THE GILGIT-CHAPROTE ROAD.

The road from Gilgit to Chalt and Chaprote is to be made easily practicable for all arms, during the coming cold season.

PERSIAN GULF APPOINTMENTS.

Major Talbot will be confirmed as Resident in the Persian Gulf on the retirement of Colonel Ross on the 22nd instant.

Colonel Mockler, Political Agent at Muscat, act for Colonel Tweedie, Resident at Bagdad, who vacates his post on October 31.

ROBBERY UNDER ARMS AT AGRA.

At Agra about midnight, of the 11th, a gang of some twenty thieves armed with swords and *lathis* attacked the house of a native doctor of the Leper Asylum, residing in Wazeerpoora situate between the convent and the house occupied by the District Judge. On entering a few of the robbers surrounded the bed of the doctor, while the others went to attack his wife, who was sleeping a short distance from him. The doctor on awaking was threatened with death if he dared to raise an alarm. His wife was divested of all the jewellery she wore and frightened under pain of death to give up all the money in the house, amounting to Rs. 50, which they decamped with. They next attacked the house of a native christian widow, opposite the Catholic Cathedral, tore the gold ornaments from her ears, and left her bleeding profusely. They next visited the boarding-house of the female students of lady Lyall's hospital. The chowkidar raised a cry but the thieves soon dealt him severe *lathi* blows. The man, considering prudence the better part of valour, ran away. They entered the premises where they found a female student who was dealt a *lathi* blow on the head inflicting a scalp wound to the temple. The other female students took refuge in an adjoining room with the matron of the institution. The police coming in, further outrage was prevented. Futteh Chund, constable, on duty in the vicinity, more daring than his four comrades, rushed on the thieves, who bringing their swords and clubs into play soon effected their escape, and in the struggle cut off two fingers of the constable's right hand. He received *lathi* blows and sword cuts, from the effects of which he lies now at the Thomason Hospital. The desperadoes are said to have left no trace behind them likely to lead to their detection.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Sept. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this morning.

SUEZ, Sept. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi (extra) from London and Antwerp left here for Bombay at 3 p.m., to-day.

HONGKONG, Sept. 12.

The A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Thisbe, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Sept. 13.

Mail steamer Victoria from Aden arrived.
Mail steamer Rohilla from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera............................ 3 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 5d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account... 95
3 per cent. French Rentes 96½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 77¾
4½ per cent. 76¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 106½
Bar Silver 45 5-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton .... 79,000 bales.
„ „ „ Surats .... 9,000 „
„ „ Imports of Cotton ...... 16,000 „
„ „ „ Surats .... Nil.
„ „ Stock of Cotton .... 796,000 „
„ „ „ Surats .... 30,000 „
„ Stock in London.................. 23,000 „

POONA VOLUNTEER AND MERCHANTS' RACES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 12.

These races which were arranged to take place this afternoon were postponed in consequence of the death of Lieutenant W. H. Norris, of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.

ARRIVAL OF LORD HARRIS AT POONA.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, accompanied by Colonel F. Rhodes, D.S.O., Military Secretary, Miss Croft, Captain Cox, A. D.-C., Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Dr. Martin, and Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government, arrived at the G. I. P. Railway Poona station this morning at 8 o'clock. They were met at the station by the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Moore, Major-General Blundell, Lieutenant-General Pottinger, Mr. W. Drew, Captain the Hon'ble St. Leger Jervis, A.-D.-C., Risaldar Siadulla Khan, Native A.-D.-C., Colonel Firebrace, &c.

CHOLERA ON BOARD TWO MEN-OF-WAR.

We regret to report an outbreak of cholera on board two of the royal Navy ships, the Redbreast and the Marathon. Although out of thirty cases which occurred on board the two vessels, fifteen have proved fatal, we are glad to be able to report that, owing to measures promptly adopted under the direction of Surgeon Crimmin, the Health Officer of the Port, and the energy with which precautionary steps were taken by the officers of the vessels in question, all cause for further anxiety has been removed. The Redbreast, which arrived from Kurrachee on Thursday last, and which had no communication whatever with anybody on land, is said to have had some cases of sickness on the voyage out, making in all eighteen cases up to Saturday last. Two cases, those of William Goodman, able seaman, and James Barry, stoker, proved fatal on Friday afternoon; being followed a few hours later by two more fatal cases, those of Daniel Strong, petty officer, 1st class, and Dahomeeya Mahomed, second tindal. Early on Saturday morning, the Redbreast proceeded to sea and buried these four men, together with two men from the Marathon, three miles off the outer lightship. After her return into harbour, a Private of the Royal Marines, named Charles Crisp, died on board, followed the same afternoon by William Painter, sick berth attendant, George Feltham, leading stoker, and John Rogers, able seaman. Only a few hours elapsed, we are told, between the attack and the death in each of these eight cases. Dr. Crimmin, the Health Officer of the Port, visited the affected ships on Saturday, and having enquired into all the circumstances, was of opinion that it was not necessary to put the affected ships in quarantine.

The other affected vessel, the Marathon, which has been lying in harbour for some days past, had in all twelve cholera cases on board, out of which seven have proved fatal. Two men died on Friday last, and were buried by the Redbreast outside the harbour as already stated; four more died on Saturday, and one more yesterday. These latter were taken in steam-launches beyond the outer lightship and buried at sea.

Yesterday morning H. M. I. M. troopship Tenasserim having been lent by the Marine Department for the purposes of a hospital ship, the remaining cases, twenty in all, being eleven from the Redbreat and nine from the Marathon, were removed to her. Dr. William Newland, of the Marathon, and Dr. Holyoke, of the Redbreast, assisted by two apothecaries from the Indian Marine Department were doing all that could be done for the patients, who were in a fair way to recovery, and regarding whose safety not the slightest apprehension need be entertained. As soon as the survivors had been removed on board the Tenasserim, the Redbreast and the Marathon were thoroughly disinfected; and the clothes of all the affected persons were burnt.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co's cotton circular dated Hongkong, August 20, says:—Having to face heavy arrivals of 12,500 bales during the past fortnight holders, overloaded as they have been with heavy stocks, have hardly slackened their precipitancy to quit. and rates have consequently further sloped down about $¼ to $1. The fact of millers at Bombay being eager sellers, militates very much against any steady tendencies and unless shipments are very effectively curtailed by their again reverting to thee policy of working short time, or, unless any dearness of new season's cotton intervenes, chances of improvement in prices here are very much remote.

No. 10 again of all counts has been the most asked for at prices, ranging from $53½ to $60, the latter being the rate for the well-known best chop of this count. The one known as next to it in quality and known as the "mill" chop has been freely taken at $58½ to the extent of well nigh a thousand bales, the large concession in prices for such good qualities being the inducement. No. 12 of better descriptions have been fairly saleable. So also No. 16 with rather more offtake of qualities ranging from $63 to $68. No. 20 comparatively has been very moderately purchased. Sales thus total about 6,500 bales, comprising about

1,600 bales of No. 20 sold at $64½ to $70
1,200 „ „ 16 „ at $62 to $67 and $69½
500 „ „ 12 „ at $54 to $60
2,600 „ „ 10 „ at $53½ to $60
250 „ „ 8 „ at $48½
50 „ „ 6 „ at $50

leaving close upon 51,000 bales in stock.

In Shanghai there has been some more demand, and very near 7,500 bales have been purchased at a decline of Tls. ½ to 1. They may probably have been purchased to replace high priced goods uncleared by the native dealers who have come to grief, but increased demand from Szechuen has been attributed to. Nos. 20 and 16 have been most in favour, tens being very sparingly dealt in. Stocks are computed there at 44,000 bales.

In Japan, Indian twist is lifeless. Cotton is steady for best qualities. The rest being oversupplied is difficult to move. Disputed as to quality are also frequent regarding contract goods.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. I. M. S. LAWRENCE.

The Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, Commander Butterworth, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Bushire, which port she left on the 1st instant, and called at Muscat for coals, where she remained for about four days and then left for Bombay. She has been stationed at Bushire since February last, and has come to Bombay for repairs. She has brought the following passengers:—One lady, 4 servants, and 9 distressed Indians from Bushire; 3 liberated slaves, and 1 servant from Muscat. During the voyage she encountered fair weather throughout.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. BRISK.

Her Majesty's Man-of-War Brisk, 1770 tons, (Commander Winslow) arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, which port she left on the 25th August arriving at Seychelles on 30th, and leaving there on the 4th instant. She was cruising off the Mozambique and South African Coast, at the time when the question regarding the neutral territory between the Portuguese and South African Chartered Company was being settled. She has come to Bombay for orders, and will probably remain here for some time. The health of the ship's company is satisfactory. During the voyage from Zanzibar to Seychelles she experienced rather rough weather and strong wind. From Seychelles it was fine, no wind being experienced until within three days from Bombay.

A lady who was a passenger on the Servia with Prince George of Greece has told the following incident to *Woman*:—An American walked up to His Royal Highness and said, "I guess you are Prince George." "I am," was the reply. "Well then, I'm just anxious that my daughter should make your acquaintance. Emma!" she shouted to a damsel who had retired to a distance, "I want to introduce you. Miss Emma, this is Prince George—Prince George, this is my daughter, Miss Emma."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Writing last week, before the Portsmouth festivities were at an end, I ventured to express the opinion that the visit of the French fleet had fallen rather flat. I am glad to say that before Admiral Gervais's squadron left our shores, public interest in the reception of our visitors did, to some extent, increase, though, except locally, there was no absolute enthusiasm. The comparative indifference of the nation at large arose not from any want of respect for the gallant representatives of a gallant nation, but from the feeling that the event was devoid of political significance. The country was pleased that the Sovereign should offer the French naval officers the hospitalities of Osborne, and that our officials at Portsmouth should treat our guests with all imaginable courtesy; but most people regarded these acts of courtesy as more of personal recognition by Her Majesty of the kindness always shown to her by the French Republic, than as a great national event. That in Paris there should be a disposition to make out that the demonstration was something more than this is on the whole not to be regretted, if only for the improved tone that is observed in the Paris Press towards this country. There was room for this improvement, and we may hope that it will prove to be durable. The French papers and some English papers see in the civilities of the past week a proof that England wishes to hold aloof from the jealousies of her neighbours and to be at peace with all the world. But it surely did not require the appearance of the French fleet in the Solent to proclaim so obvious a fact.

To say nothing but good of the departed is a humane rule; but is there not just a touch of insincerity in the comments that have been called forth by the sudden death of Mr. Raikes, the Postmaster-General? If they are not insincere then it would have been more seemly on the part of those who have extolled the memory of Mr. Raikes to have accompanied their encomiums with an expression of regret for the injustice they did him in his lifetime. It is sad to reflect that Mr. Raikes owes the untimely ending of his existence to overwork. No doubt the labours and worries of a great department like the Post Office are very irksome, especially to a man with a high, perhaps exaggerated, sense of duty. But it would be interesting to know whether Mr. Raikes's lamentable break down was caused by his attention to interests outside of his official occupation. Politicians, when they accept office, ought to give up all their other occupations, whether honorary or otherwise. Anglo-Indians will never forget that it was to Mr. Raikes that they owed a considerable reduction in the postage between England and her Eastern possessions. Mr. Raikes's melancholy and somewhat forbidding countenance was familiar to dwellers in the West-End; for every day about noon he might be seen riding into the city by way of St. James's Park, Whitehall Place, and the enbankment. He was, whenever I saw him, invariably accompanied by his daughter.

Sir Harry Verney, who takes a very great interest in India, is entertaining some of the Indian members of the recent International Congress of Hygiene at his charming country seat in Buckinghamshire. The first batch includes Dr. Bahadurji, Mr. Dadabhoy Navroji, and Mr. Maneckshaw Doctor. It is not improbable that the visitors will have the pleasure of meeting Miss Florence Nightingale, whose sister was married to Sir Harry Verney. The party leave town this afternoon, and will remain under the roof of their distinguished host until Monday. Mr. S. Digby, Honorary Secretary for India, was invited to accompany them, but he could not leave London. Sir Harry's genial hospitality will, I am sure, be appreciated by our native friends, who have already been the recipients of many acts of kindness from Englishmen of position connected with the late Congress. By the way, it is possible that the complete account of the two Indian meetings held in the Theatre of London University will be published in a separate form. When all the papers and speeches are put together they will make a pretty large volume. Sir William Moore's contribution alone is almost encyclopædic; and includes a mass of information, specially supplied to him from India, through the kindness of the authorities. The Indian Committee will doubtless see the necessity of inviting the Secretary of State to subscribe for a number of copies to be distributed throughout the peninsula. The book ought, for instance, to be in the possession of every Indian municipality. *Apropos* of the Indian meetings the *Lancet* of this week observes that they deserve the more attention, because India is so often referred to at each gatherings as the permanent centre whence cholera spreads to Europe, and as calling for much more active sanitation than has yet been applied to it. After alluding to the three papers by native doctors of the Bombay Presidency, submitted by Sir W. Wedderburn, the *Lancet* remarks: "The difficulties placed in the way of reform are in some respects well nigh insuperable, and to those who accuse the British Government of neglect in this matter, a speaker at the recent Congress answered that more had been done in India during recent years than in almost any other country, whether Asiatic or European: whereas, on the other hand, those countries which declaimed most loudly against British India were precisely those which might well be called upon to begin reform in these matters at their own doors at home. But with all this we must admit that the disclosures made and admitted as to the conditions under which the natives often live in India do not redound to our credit, and that whatever preferences the natives may have for the use of water which they themselves deliberately foul, it must be remembered that such customs can never be changed until the localities in question are provided with an adequate supply of potable water that shall be preserved from all extraneous sources of pollution. This is essentially the direction in which more rapid sanitary progress is needed and called for in British India." The *British Medical Journal* censures the Government of India in rather harsh terms for not sending Brigade Surgeon Hamilton, Medical Staff, and Surgeon Major Hutcheson, Medical Service, to the Congress. The organ of the British Medical Association observes: "No doubt the Indian Government were without cost ably represented by such distinguished men as Surgeon-General Sir William Moore and Surgeon-Major Hendley, but we cannot but think it was a paltry, parsimonious mistake to let such an opportunity slip without representatives on full pay direct and fresh from the investigations of sanitary and hygienic questions in India. No two better representatives could have been found than the officers nominated, and we quite agree with the comments of an Indian paper on the subject. Such a conference as this in London, promises to be does not come once in a quarter of a century, and it is scarcely worth the Government of India's while to sacrifice adequate representation at its deliberations for the sake of a few thousand rupees." It may be pointed out that some of the delegates nominated by the Government of India, though not here on full pay, were "direct and fresh" from their posts. One or two of these took a very prominent part in the deliberations of the Congress. I do not think the responsible officials of the Congress would, if asked their opinion, consider that the Government of India failed in sympathy with the objects of the Congress, though some persons might regret that more native experts were not included in the official delegation. Perhaps, if there had been more time to think over the matter, one or two native Indians might have been chosen. It will not have escaped notice that the delegate selected to represent the Government of Ceylon, though as a descendant of a convert to Christianity he bears the name of "Solomon Fernando," is a Singalese.

The most amusing feature of this week's *Punch* is certainly Mr. Harry Furniss's full page caricatures of the redoubtable Sir Richard Temple. These extremely funny sketches are the result of the much-to-be regretted determination come to by the honorable Baronet to shake the dust of the House of Commons off his feet. One can readily understand the artist's anguish at the prospect of losing so admirable a subject. I am reminded of a lobby story which, like so many stories that emanate from the Palace of Westminster, is of course utterly without foundation. It is said that some brother M.P. once called Sir Richard's attention in the Library of the House to a far from flattering delineation of the well-known features; whereupon, in a very angry mood, he hurried away thirsting for poor Mr. Furniss's blood. The caricaturist had once been pointed out to him, but Sir Richard had not well remembered his features. As the ex-Governor of Bombay emerged from the House into the member's lobby, Mr. Lucy, the wellknown Parliamentary Journalist, was conversing with the doorkeeper. Mistaking Mr. Lucy for the offending artist, Sir Richard (so the story goes) seized him by the coat collar and said, "You wretched man, how dare you——". When he discovered his mistake, he profoundly apologised to Mr. Lucy and returning to the House found Mr. Samuel Smith holding forth on the iniquities of the opium traffic or something of that kind. It was remarked that Sir Richard's speech in reply to the worthy faddist was more bitter than usual. I tell the tale as was told to me, but nobody who has the slightest acquaintance with Sir Richard Temple will believe it. Unless I am greatly mistaken, there is no reader of *Punch* who more thoroughly enjoys the caricatures of Sir Richard Temple than Sir Richard Temple himself.

In the Court Circular of Tuesday last the name of Munshi Abdul Karim is included in the list of the suite in attendance upon the Queen on her journey from Osborne to Balmoral. This is, I believe, the first time the Munshi's name has appeared in the Court Circular, and the fact is of sufficient interest to be noted in this place.

The approach of the 1891 Congress of Orientalists has caused another edifying paper encounter between the heads of the two rival organisations. I must leave your readers to decide after perusing Professor Max Muller's letter and Dr. Leitner's reply which of the disputants has the best of the argument. The list of papers sent in or promised is a long one, consisting of upwards of 100 contributions. Some of the subjects are rather different from what might be expected in the programme of a Congress of Orientalists, but not inconsistent with the aims of the promoters. Sir Richard Meade and another gentleman appear as authors of papers on "Relations with Orientals;" Mr. H. J. Keene, C.I.E., contributes a paper on "The Life and Labours of Syad Ahmad." A native of India is to give his views on Indian caste, and the names of several gentlemen, including Sayad Ali Belgrami, are given as authors of various translations. The arrangements include a reception at the Royal Society of Literature by the Lord Chancellor, but his lordship is in Scotland, and I hear from one of Dr. Leitner's principal supporters, may not be able to attend. It does not seem to be certain that the Marquis of Dufferin, who is one of the honorary presidents, will be in town to deliver the opening address in the Inner Temple Hall as announced. Without entering into the merits of the squabble between the Orientalists, or expressing any opinion as to which side is right, it cannot be denied that Dr. Leitner and his supporters have shown a certain degree of determination in going on with their Congress in face of the surrounding difficulties. But two Oriental Congresses in succession are rather too much of a good thing. "Join our Congress this year, and Professor Max Muller's next year," was the remark made to a friend of mine, [illegible] hesitated to accept an invitation to [illegible]mself under the banner of Dr. Leitner. As [illegible] advice was tendered to a man who does not [illegible] to be a very profound Orientalist, your readers will perhaps not be astonished to hear that it was not acted upon.

Mr. Ollivant will return to India earlier than he originally intended. He resumes his post as Political Agent in Kathiawar towards the end of October.

The Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs, in their report for the year ended March 31st last, point out that the loss of revenue by the reduction in duty of two pence per pound on tea is not so great as was anticipated, the increase of consumption having been very marked, 12·8 per cent. The gross revenue from tea in 1888—90 was £4,490,695. Last year it was £3,416,802, an actual loss of £1,073,893. It will interest Indian readers to learn that in the words of the Commissioners the process of consumption of Indian and Ceylon teas in substitution for China and other teas still progresses, the percentages for the past year being 70·9 to 29·1 respectively, as against 68·3 to 31·7 respectively in 1889·90. In view of the agitation for the total repeal of the tea duty, some figures quoted in the report before me are interesting. In 1835 there were three rates. On Bohea a duty of 1-6d. per lb. was levied, certain other kind paid 2s. 2d., and a third sort as much as three shillings. In the following year uniformity was established. The changes then, and subsequently, made have been as follows:—

		Rate per lb. s.	d.	Revenue realised. £.
1836	All sorts of tea	2	1	4,674,534
1840	„	2	1	3,472,834
	and 5 per cent. additional.			
1853	„	1	10	5,683,791
1854-5	„	1	6	5,126,317
1855-6	„	1	9	5,802,086
1857-8	„	1	5	5,459,698
1863-4	„	1	0	4,554,475
1865-6	„	0	6	2,599,817
1890-1	„	0	4	3,416,802

On the subject of the repeal of the plate duty, the Commissioners state that the department has to some extent been relieved of troublesome questions, which at certain ports were of frequent occurrence—as to the grant of certificates of drawback when British plate was exported, and also as to the imposition of the duty on British plate which, after being taken abroad by the owners, was subsequently returned to this country, it having been necessary in the latter case to ascertain whether the drawback had been paid prior to exportation. Still the relief to Customs officers is not so sensible as might be supposed, because, although revenue is no longer received from plate, the duty of seeing that the regulations as to assay and marking are carried out remains with the department in respect of imports and renders it necessary for the officers to use nearly as much vigilance as when plate was subject to duty.

Another blue-book of interest to people in India has made its appearance this week. I refer to the annual report of the Inspector-General of Military Prisons. According to the figures quoted by Sir Edmund Du Cane, the daily average population of the military prisons at home has fallen from 1,159 in 1884 to 421 in 1890, and in the Colonies from 328 to 255. Seven years ago 361 men were under sentence of penal servitude by court-martial; at the end of 1890 the number was 43. Moreover for a whole twelve month only one soldier in England and Wales was sentenced by court-martial to penal servitude. Satisfactory as these figures are it must not, however, be forgotten that the diminution is partly accounted for by causes outside the improved tone of barrack life. Many men, who under the old system would have been committed to gaol for long terms, are now turned out of the army, and since 1888 soldiers sentenced to be discharged with ignominy and convicted of certain crimes are added to the class sent to civil prisons as guilty of disgraceful crimes. The number of discharges for bad conduct vary somewhat as is shown by the following interesting table:—

1869	2,470	1880	1,826
1870	1,616	1881	1,518
1871	1,032	1882	1,294
1872	1,694	1883	1,059
1873	2,065	1884	940
1874	1,618	1885	1,008
1875	1,667	1886	1,332
1876	1,682	1887	1,854
1877	2,003	1888	2,020
1878	1,811	1889	1,624
1879	2,091	1890	1,603

Major-General Sir Charles Warren has been installed as District Grand Master of the Eastern Archipelago, under the English Constitutions. The apron, collar, jewel and cuffs, with which he was invested were very handsome pieces of work.

A striking illustration of the deftness with which the modern Bengali seeks to turn the English press to account now-a-days, observes the Allahabad paper, is afforded by a Calcutta telegram which appears in the *Daily News* brought by the mail. On the publication of Mr. Monmohun Ghose's defence of the Manipur prisoners, Babu Janoki Nath Bysak immediately telegraphed to the *Daily News* as follows:—"The publication of counsel's defence of the Manipore Princes has caused a profound sensation throughout India. It clearly shows that the status of Manipore is one of absolute independence, and that it is regarded as such by the British Government; and also that the Princes were denied a fair trial." Which those who have not already forgotten all about the matter, will at once see is a remarkably fair and impartial statement of the case.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* POONA GYMKHANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 12.

The above match was resumed to-day on the Gymkhana ground in brilliant weather and on a first class wicket. When stumps were drawn yesterday, Bombay had finished its first innings for 179. Poona had three wickets down for 209. Rather a gloom was cast over the preceedings to-day owing to the death of Lieutenant Norris, of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, which was unexpected and sudden. It had the effect of further preventing Dr. Hill and Captain Page playing for Poona, and substitutes had consequently to be found. Lieutenant Lloyd Jones and Lieutenant Taylor filled their places. On Friday night the brilliant stand made by the home team against the rather weak bowling of Bombay led to the hope that something like a phenominal score would be put up. Dr. Trask had beaten his this year's record with a score of 66, Lieutenant Wilson had approached within 20 of a century, whilst Lieutenant Usborne had knocked together the useful score of 33. This hope however was not borne out by to-day's play. Bombay brightened up considerably, their fielding being a vast improvement on their play of Friday, and the bowling had likewise taken a turn for the better. The result was that Poona was unable to make any great stand against them and they retired for 292. Bombay commenced their second innings under decidedly depressing circumstances. Captain Smith, a brilliant batter, was still suffering from the nasty knock he received shortly before he left the wicket on the day previous, and the Captain of the eleven, Mr. Gould, had hardly made half a dozen runs to-day before he got the full weight of the ball on his wrist, which prevented him holding his bat. However they made the best of it, and Gould, Steele, Durrant and Gill did all they could to make a respectable show. They were all, however, put out for 138 which left Poona only 26 runs to make to score a victory. Poona put up this number in about 15 minutes with the loss of one wicket, Drew being given "leg before wicket" at the first ball. Major Von Donop and Lieutenant Usborne, however, were quite equal to the occasion and seemed set to make big scores. The game ended at about 4-45, Poona being the victors by 9 wickets and 1 run.

Play commenced this morning at 11-30, the not out of Friday, Mr. E. Drew, going to the wicket. The telegraph board then stood at 209 for 3 wickets, Lieutenant Usborne being dismissed on Friday night by the last ball delivered. Major Von Donop went in with Mr. Drew but they were unable to get their "eye" in with the bowling, and Dr. Kilkelly speedily took Mr. Drew's wicket, when the score had reached 213. Lieutenant F. E. Taylor partnered Major Von Donop, but a rot setting in no sort of a stand could be made. Lieutenant Taylor had only put up two when he was clean bowled by Mr. Clark, and Lieutenant Geoghegan going in Major Von Donop immediately fell to Dr. Kilkelly for 6. Captain Piers joined Lieutenant Geoghegan, and before the latter had broken his "duck" Dr. Kilkelly delivered him a straight full pitch, which was too much for the batter, and he retired, being replaced by Captain Randolph. These batsmen show sufficient form to break the bowling and Mr. Clark was replaced by Mr. Macbeth. This, however, proved of no avail, and the batters were not long in getting 250 up, striking out freely and making some first class hits. The fielding of the visitors had this morning vastly improved, the men were prompt on the ball, and the Captain arranged his field well. This improvement at length received its reward, Captain Piers being neatly run out by the smart manner in which Creagh threw in the ball and took the wicket. Lieutenant Stuart replaced Captain Piers, and he with Captain Randolph, made a stand which necessitated another change being made in the bowling, Mr. Creagh replacing Mr. Clark at the near end. Shortly after 270 had been reached, Lieutenant Stuart who had only been running to Captain Randolph's batting got notice to quit, being bowled by Mr. Clark who had again taken a turn, the ball striking the batters pad and going on to the wicket. Lieutenant Lloyd Jones then partnered Captain Randolph, and, contrary to the usual practice, the tail made a stand and ran the score up to 292, several good bits being made. At this point Mr. Gill, who was on bowling, sent in a straight shot which beat Lieutenant Lloyd Jones. Captain Randolph the while had been playing an excellent game, making many capital hits for 2, 3 and to boundary. The extras were 34, which is a pretty fair indication of the bowling and fielding.

Bombay then went in for their second innings at 1-15 o'clock sending in to bat Mr. Gould and Mr. Durrant Lieutenant Stuart commenced the bowling from the far end and Mr. Gould immediately struck out for 2 and repeating his performance, Captain Randolph was put on at the pavalion end and athis third ball, Mr. Durrant hit him for 2; 10 being scored in two overs. Twenty was telegraphed a quarter of an hour after the commencement of play. The pair batted steadily till the score had reached 38, when Mr. Gould was caught out at slips by Lieutenant Geoghegan off Lieutenant Stuart, having put up 16. Captain Steele went in and a few minutes after Mr. Durrant succumbed to Lieutenant Stuart's bowling. The ball struck his pads and went on to his wickets, his score being 20. Mr. Durrant's wicket in the first innings fell in a similar manner. Captain Steele kept well to his wicket and managed to knock up the tolerable score of 27 before Lieutenant Stuart finished his career with a well-delivered full pitch. Dr. Kilkelly, who knocked up 33 in the first innings did not to-day get set at the wicket before he had to retire. He gave a chance to Dr. Trask who accepted and he left for 7. Mr. Macbeth was caught out by Captain Piers off Randolph's bowling for a like number and Mr. Cookson was given "leg before wicket" before he had got beyond 4. Mr. Gill was the only other gentleman to make anything like a stand and he managed to work up to 16, showing good batting form, but in a weak moment Captain Randolph had him and he was clean bowled. Captain Smith, who showed brilliant form on Friday up to the point of his getting a nasty knock on the hand, had not recovered from the effects of his injury to-day. He struggled bravely until he reached 8 when Lieutenant Geoghegan bowled him. Mr. Clark put up 9 for the last wicket, when he was bowled by Lieutenant Stuart. Mr. Nicholson looked like making a score, but 10 wickets had gone down when he had put up 7. The extras were 12 which made the total for the innings 138. The first innings was 179 making altogether 317 runs for the two innings. Poona's first innings was 292, so they required only 26 to win.

Poona sent to the wicket Mr. Drew and Major Von Donop. The former gentleman was given out "leg before wicket" at the first ball from Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Drew's place was filled by Lieutenant Usborne. Major Von Donop and Lieutenant Usborne were only a few minutes in putting up the requisite number, and 27 was on the board at about a quarter to five, and the game closed a victory for Poona by nine wickets and 1 run The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt Smith, c Geoghegan, b Randolph	68	b Geoghegan	8
Mr N Durrant, b Stuart	12	b Stuart	20
Capt Steele, b Stuart	0	b Stuart	27
Dr Kilkelly, b Randolph	33	c Trask, b Randolph	7
Mr J B M Macbeth, b Stuart	19	c Piers, b Randolph	7
Mr A B Gould, l-b-w, b Geoghegan	0	c Geoghegan, b Stuart	16
Mr A D Creagh, run out	0	b Geoghegan	5
Mr E F Nicholson, b Stuart	14	not out	7
Mr H J Clark, c Piers, b Randolph	1	b Stuart	9
Mr W W Cookson, l-b-w, b Randolph	12	b Stuart	4
Mr W L Gill, not out	9	b Randolph	16
Extras	11	Extras	12
Total	179	Total	138

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.	Second Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Lieut F Geoghegan	65	27	1	1	55	27	4	2
Capt W B Piers	15	14	0	0	..	...	..	..
Lieut B F B Stuart	103	91	4	4	93	46	4	5
Capt Randolph	77	64	0	4	105	55	3	3
Maj Von Donop, R E.	30	12	2	0	..	..	...	..

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Lieut F A Wilson, b Kilkelly	80		
Surg J E Trask, b Nicholson	66		
Lieut T M Usborne, R A, c & b Clark	31	not out	11
Mr E Drew, b Kilkelly	4	b Nicholson	0
Lieut F E Taylor, b Clarke	2		
Maj P C Von Donop, R E, b Kilkelly	6	not out	10
Lieut F Geoghegan, b Kilkelly	0		
Capt W B Piers, run out	16		
Capt Randolph, not out	51		
Lieut B F B Stuart, b Clark	0		
Lieut Lloyd Jones, b Gill	2		
Extras	34		
Total	292		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Macbeth	60	56	1	0	Mr Gill	40	17	3	1
Mr Clark	125	77	4	3	Dr. Kilkelly	155	63	7	4
Capt Steele	10	5	0	0	Mr Cookson	10	9	0	0
Mr Nicholson	30	19	1	0	Mr Creagh	15	12	0	0

"MUNICIPAL HYSTERICS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is to be hoped that nothing in the tone of the article in *The Pioneer*, which you have so ably and yet so fairly criticized, will prevent members of the Corporation and the public from giving a dispassionate consideration to the solid arguments advanced by the writer. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri*, and it can profit no one in the long run to blink or ignore the truth. In addition to the line of comment adopted in *The Pioneer*, and based upon English precedents, the following points appear to have hardly received sufficient attention:—In the first place, the closing of the general hospitals by order of the executive Government, on the 1st April 1890 (nearly 18 months ago) was not a capricious, or hasty or unreasonable act. It was forced upon Government by the weight of medical opinion, and though it might conceivably have been postponed a few months, the reform was already overdue and inevitable. With hygienic congresses in the air no one can deny that the step was in itself desirable and beneficial. The published proceedings of the Municipality show that 12 doctors have recorded opinions on the point, 7, namely, Messrs. Pinkerton, Cook, Hojel, Gray, Parekh, Arnott, and Cowasji are strongly in favour of the closing, whilst 5, namely, Messrs. Waters, Viegas, Bhalchandra, Khory, and Blaney are either against or indifferent. And all English authority and practice are on the side of the majority. Under these circumstances Government had no alternative, and the closing of the general hospitals must be accepted as a reasonable and irrevocable official act on the part of the responsible authorities.

In the second place the closing of the special Municipal Hospital on the 15th June (three months ago) was made in the teeth of official advice, and with full knowledge that it might possibly result, as it did actually result, in grave scandal. The Municipal Commissioner had written in February:—"I think it would be well for the Corporation to consider once more whether for this contingency alone (possible epidemic) a small permanent establishment should not be kept up," but the suggestion was first postponed for three months and then negatived, and the Commissioner was requested to close the hospital and dismiss the staff. The plea that Government had first shown the example is simply puerile. What possible similarity is there between closing a general hospital to infectious cases out of enlightened regard to the public health, and closing an infectious hospital to infectious cases from motives of short-sighted economy?

In the third place the spectacle of men dying in the public streets of cholera *was* a scandal and a disgrace to Bombay, and it is an insult to common sense to say that such a thing is consistent with "adequate measures for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases." The measures of the Corporation were not only not adequate: *they did not exist*. There was no provision whatever for such cases in ordinary times, and one effect of the absence of such provision was that the dangerous diseases in question might actually be spread and propagated instead of checked.

And lastly, the notice issued by Government, under section 518, was a plain duty which could not be shirked. The Legislature in Act III of 1888 assigns various duties and functions to the three Municipal authorities; but it none the less assigns duties and functions to the Government; and the final end and object of the working of all four is the welfare of the public. There is no more indignity involved in the control of the proceedings of the Corporation by Government than in the control of the Standing Committee by the Corporation. Obedience to constituted authority is not servitude, and doing precisely what you please is a somewhat childish idea of freedom. As regards the enumeration of the good Municipal works of the city the list is perfectly true and we are all proud of it, but it is also perfectly irrelevant. What is wanted is adequate provision for dangerous infectious diseases, and drainage and water works will not in themselves supply this. The answer obviously is in words of old: "These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone."—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 12. TEMPLAR.

THE RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Bombay Rugby Football Tournament commences to-morrow evening, and will be continued every evening during the week till Saturday, when the final tie will be played. Already great interest is being centred in the various matches, and, considering the strong teams amongst those which have entered, it is a matter of speculation as to what the result will be. Additional interest is lent to the tournament from the fact that the Buffs, who proved Bombay's most redoubtable opponents at Calcutta two weeks ago, are coming to Bombay to try and revenge their defeat by carrying back to Calcutta the Bombay Cup. They arrive this morning and are sure of a hearty welcome; and if they succeed in winning the cup which, by the way, is worth Rs. 250 and is as valuable a trophy as the Calcutta Cup now held by the Bombay Gymkhana, no one will grudge them their victory. Indeed, the Buffs, should they prove victorious, may reckon on being as warmly congratulated as the members of the Bombay team were in Calcutta. Five teams have entered for the tournament, and the drawing of the ties is as follows:—

1st Round (Tuesday).
The Buffs *vs.* Bombay Military.
Bombay Civilian, Bombay Naval, and Y. M. C. A. Teams—byes.

2nd Round (Wednesday).
Bombay Civilians *vs.* Y. M. C. A.

3rd Round (Thursday).
Winner of 1st Round *vs.* Bombay Naval XV.

That is all that can be said of the ties so far; but it will be seen that both the Buffs and the Civilians have some work cut out for them before they can meet. The Buffs, as will be seen from the above, have the Military and the Naval to beat before they can try conclusions with the team at whose hands they suffered defeat at Calcutta, that is in the event of the latter also coming through their first contest victorious. The opening matches will, therefore, be watched with interest; the Buffs and the Civilians will, of course, be the favourites, and great disappointment will, no doubt, be felt should those two not meet in the final tie on Saturday.

There will be a roped enclosure on the ground for ladies and subscribers to the Bombay "Week" Fund, to whom tickets will be sent in time for the first match. Through the kindness of the officers commanding the different regiments, it is hoped to have a band on the ground every day of the tournament.

SHORT TIME IN THE BOMBAY MILLS.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners Association held on Saturday last:—

The Committee of the Millowners' Association beg to inform members and other millowners that the short-time circular has been signed by the owners or agents of 59 out of the 66 mills in Bombay. Of those who have not signed, two mills are stopped, two are owned by a firm who have referred the question to their senior partner who is in Europe, and the remaining three will most probably sign during the coming week. Under these circumstances the committee resolve that short-time should commence from the 15th instant, and continue until December 31st, and that for the carrying out of the same the following measures should be adopted:—

1. That a special committee consisting of Messrs G. Cotton, K. M. Heeramaneck, Damoder Tapidas and the Secretary be appointed to receive and answer all communications regarding short time and to have full power to decide all questions relating to the same and to take such measures and incur such expenses as may be necessary for insuring the effective working of the movement.

2. That all mills in which spinning alone is carried on should stop four days from the 15th to 30th of September and eight days, in each month afterwards until December 31st, inclusive of holidays.

3. That all mills in which there is weaving as well as spinning should either stop spinning bundling yarn as above, or if more convenient to them, stop their entire mills for two days between September 15th and 30th and four days in each of the three remaining months.

4. All stoppages as far as possible to be on holidays or Saturdays and Sundays and the special committee will on or before the 16th of this month, and the 1st of each following month, issue a circular naming the days for general stoppage.

5. As the object of the movement is to curtail production with as little inconvenience as possible and as it may happen that some mills may for the purpose of repair, or any other reason, desire to make up one or more months short time at one stoppage the special committee may permit of such modification as in their opinion will serve the object in view in any other way than the one prescribed.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEPOSIT AND LOAN SOCIETY, LIMITED.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above society was held on Thursday at their Registered Office, No. 53 Medow Street, Fort. There were present Mr. Henry Black (President) and Messrs. C. Arthur Cuttriss, H. Clogson, J. G. Smith, W. W. Topham, J. A. D'Chaves, R. W. Boileau, R. Boileau, W. Bedford, M. Conway, W. Trevor Smith, C. J. King, Jas. J. Killen, and D. Thompson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Society.

The board of directors in laying before the general body of shareholders their fourteenth half-yearly report noticed with pleasure that the society was working in as prosperous a condition as it had done hitherto. The capital of the society has increased from Rs. 38,911 to Rs. 39,661, giving a return of 3,853 fully paid up shares against 3,784 in the previous half-year. On referring to the statement of receipts and disbursements issued with this report, it is seen how freely the current deposit branch is utilized. They receive and pay over Rs. 20,000 in each half-year under this head alone, which speaks for itself and for the confidence this continues to enjoy with their constituents. Loans to the extent of Rs. 8,597 were granted to members of the Parent Association which, compared with the previous half-year, appears small; but it must be borne in mind that in the statement for 31st December 1891 the amount shewn under "loans granted" comprised one transaction of Rs. 10,000. The very limited sphere within which the society is obliged to work and the rates prevailing in the open market being exceedingly low, a large part of their capital lay unutilized during the term under report. With reference to the remark in their last report *re* bad accounts, the board are happy to state that they have obtained favorable results in four cases, which they were compelled to place into court. Two, however, appear to be bad, but they do not recommend them being wiped off as losses for the present as they are still under hearing. The gross income of the society from interest on loans and other miscellaneous heads amounted to Rs. 3,299-0-1, whilst the expenditure including wages, interests on deposits, &c., have been Rs. 1,526-1-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,772-15-1. Adding to it the balance of Rs. 2-3-0, brought forward from the previous half-year's working shows a nett profit of Rs. 1,775-2-1, from which, after reserving Rs. 130 to meet audit fee and commission to the secretary, a balance of Rs. 1,645-2-1 is available for distribution amongst the shareholders. The board recommended distributing it as follows:—Dividend at 8 per cent., Rs. 1,570-13-9; amount carried forward to next half-year's account, Rs. 74-4-4; total Rs. 1,645-2-1. In conclusion the board stated that the reason why they were not in a position to declare the usual 9 per cent. dividend paid hitherto was partly owing to the interest on two of their large loans not being recoverable before November next.

It has also been noticed by nearly all the boards of exchange banks and other banking agencies in Bombay, that there has been a glut of money during the half-year ending 30th June 1891, and that there has been no means of utilising the same, consequently their returns, too, have been unusually low.

Mr. Topham said that, before the motion for the adoption of the report was put to the meeting, he would like to say a few words. The board reported that they were not in a position to declare the usual 9 per cent., owing partly to interest due, not being recoverable till November next, but he would draw the attention of the meeting to the fact that if the amount of honorarium of Rs. 115 paid to the Secretary for the previous half-year were added to the nett profits there would be sufficient funds available to declare the usual 9 per cent. dividend; he therefore intended moving that the usual dividend of 9 per cent. be declared.

The chairman (Mr. Black) in replying said that the action of the board of directors in distributing the Rs. 115 which Mr. Topham called into question had had the approval and confirmation of the shareholders at the thirteenth (previous) half-yearly meeting held on the 18th of March last at which, he (Mr. Topham) was present and *moved* the adoption of the report of directors which *proposed* and authorized the payment of the sum referred to.

Mr. Bedford here remarked that he did not approve of honorarium or commission being given to paid servants of a company, and said that if Rs. 130 reserved for that purpose were added to profits there would be a 9 per cent. dividend available for distribution amongst the shareholders.

The chairman here explained that the meeting must not forget that under articles 28 and 29 the Board of Directors were at liberty to appoint officers and subordinates as may be required for the conduct of the business and were authorized to pay all expenses incurred; and that under these articles the services of the present secretary, Mr. Thompson, were engaged on the best terms procurable in the interest of the society.

Mr. Thompson, being asked on what grounds he claimed the honorarium of Rs. 115 in the previous half-year and the commission of Rs. 90 for the past half-year, said that from the month of July to October 1890, he worked the office short handed saving the society Rs. 30 a month or in all Rs. 120. That he received no acting allowance during the time he officiated as secretary and treasurer, and was in consequence promised by the board the Honorarium of 10 per cent. net profit, which the former secretary used to receive. On referring to the working of the half-year ending 31st December 1890, it would be seen, he said, that the nett profits were Rs. 1,866, 10 per cent. on which gave a return of Rs. 186. Now, if he had claimed what he was rightly entitled to, *viz.*, Rs. 186, there would not have been that surplus which gave the shareholders a 9 per cent. dividend for that term; but having only received Rs. 115 he thought it nothing but just that he should be allowed to receive a further sum of Rs. 71 than what had been reserved for him by the directors in the report under discussion. As to the commission which was proposed to be given to him for the half-year ending 30th June 1891, he said it was reckoned at only 5 per cent. on nett profits for that period and was one of the terms on which his services were engaged.

After the explanation furnished a motion "that the directors' reports together with the audited accounts and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June 1891 be accepted as read and adopted" being proposed by Mr. H. Closson and seconded by Mr. C. A. Cuttriss was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. R. W. Boileau, seconded by Mr. C. J. King and carried "that a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 30th June 1891, be declared payable, free of income-tax, to the shareholders on the amount paid up *pro rata* on and after the 21st of September 1891."

Messrs. D. Holden and R. W. Waller were elected Directors *vice* Messrs. H. J. Thomas and John Walsh, resigned, and Mr. C. Arthur Cuttriss was appointed joint auditor for the current half-year.

With the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting terminated.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Sept. 12.—The depression noticed off the smouth of the Hugli yesterday has passed inland, to the south-west of Bengal, and the centre lies between Chyebassa and Balasore. The wind circulates cyclonically around the depression while directions are westerly over the peninsula and central parts of the country and south-westerly in the Punjab. Directions are variable on the West Coast. Temperature has risen in Behar, North-West Provinces, East Punjab, Central Provinces, and South Carnatic, but fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature is still excessive in Madras, elsewhere, the variation is from normal. Small rainfall has been general except in Upper Burma, Assam, Lower Bengal, Orissa, and the northern part of the Madras Presidency; elsewhere scattered showers or absolutely no rain. The amounts are large in Orissa. Cuttack reports ten and False Point four inches.

August 13.—The barometer has risen briskly in Lower Bengal and at the head of Bay; but changes elsewhere moderate, or slight depression noticed over South-West Bengal. Yesterday it moved westward and north-westward, and the depression exercises a considerable influence of the winds, which are cyclonic over considerable part of India, and its advance has occasioned increase of monsoon on the West Coast. The mean temperature is fairly normal, except in the Punjab and Madras, where excessive rain has fallen generally in Burma, Bengal, North-West and Central Provinces; while showers are reported in West Coast and parts of Madras. The fall is heavy in the Central Provinces, and Jubbulpore received four and Seoni and Raipur over two inches.

Lieut. H.R.H. Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert of Wales, K.G., A.-d.-C., has been promoted to the rank of Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet.

The Sultan of Zanzibar having sufficiently recovered from his recent accident, granted a private interview on Saturday (22nd ult.) to Mr. Portal. The Sultan's army and police are to be placed under the command of an English officer, and another English officer is to be appointed to organise the harbour police and to superintend the administration of lighthouses.

GIRGAUM SWIMMING BATHS.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Girgaum Swimming Baths took place yesterday evening, H. H. Thakore Saheb Balsingjee, of Wudhwan presiding. A large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the sports by the pupils of the institution. Messrs. R. E. Mody, Nicholson and other pupils displayed some novel swimming which was greatly admired by the assembly. This being over, his Highness, at the request of Mr. Kerrawalla, distributed prizes to the pupils. The prizes consisted of silver medals and books. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago Mr. R. E. Mody, the Parsee bowler, had saved two Hindus from being drowned in the sea near the Chandanwadi burning ground, at imminent danger to him self. For his gallant act he was awarded a silver medal by his Highness. Mr. Gagrat, the well known Parsee cricketer, also received a handsome flower vase and a ball for making the highest score in the match against the Bombay Gymkhana. A watch was also awarded to Mr. Zal Morenas.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb, who was received with loud cheers, then addressed the assembly in Gujrati. He thanked the assembly for doing him the honour by asking him to preside. This was the first time he had presided at a prize distribution in Bombay, and he felt great pleasure in presiding there that day. He was greatly pleased by the swimming sports performed by the pupils, but it was a pity that there was not a more convenient swimming bath for the natives, while there were three swimming baths for the Europeans in Bombay. This was really a great want, and he thought the natives should get one near the sea. Before taking his seat he wished to take that opportunity of thanking the Parsee Gymkhana for the kind hospitality which his cricket team received at their hands.

Mr. Nana Morojee, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that they were all aware what warm interest his Highness took in the manly game of cricket. His Highness was giving every encouragement towards promoting the physical education amongst the natives had done good work in his territory, and he extended his helping hand to the people of Bombay also. His Highness was informed that he had borne the costs of the prizes awarded to the pupils. They were very thankful to his Highness for the interest he tookin the pupils of the swimming bath, and he was sure that if somebody would take up the suggestion made by his Highness to get up a new swimming bath, his Highness would be glad to contribute. He proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and Mr. Kerrawalla also for his efforts. The proposition was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Heerjeebhoy Patel said that they were very much obliged to his Highness the Thakore Saheb, who had given the prizes at his own expense. After enumerating the good works done by his Highness, Mr. Patel said that his Highness had agreed to give his support if a swimming bath was opened near the sea, and he hoped that a new swimming bath would see the light of day in a fortnight. After three cheers had been given for his Highness the assembly dispersed.

MILITARY NEWS.

Col. J. M. Murray, R. A., succeeds Col. Harness, Commandant and Secretary of the Royal Military Academy, on the 20th prox.

Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, takes his departure for India about the 10th instant to rejoin the 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles.

The appointment of Inspector-General of Police in Jamaica, vacant by the transfer of Maj. Knollys to Ceylon, has been accepted by Capt. Edward Peel, Inspector-General of the Lagos Constabulary.

Lt.-Col. P. D. Jeffreys, half-pay, who lately arrived in England, will return to India immediately to rejoin the Staff in Bengal as A. A.-G., it having been decided to allow him to complete five years in his present position.

In Col. Campbell, who has just retired from the command of the 2nd Bn. Leinster Regt., the last officer has disappeared from the List of the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line of those who entered the "Queen's service" from the local Indian Army on the amalgamation in 1861.

The Government are stated to be considering a proposal to add a kilted battalion to the Scots Guards. It is proposed to merge the 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders into the Scots Guards, with the title of 3rd Kilted Battalion Cameron Highlanders, or some similar designation.

The following movements of troops are notified:—1st Dragoons, from Colchester to York; 10th Hussars, York to Curragh; 4th Hussars, Dublin to Colchester; Royal Horse Guards, Aldershot to St. John's Wood; 14th Hussars, Aldershot to Leed; Border Regt, (1st Bn., Lydd to Dover; and West Riding Regt. (1st Bnt), Strensall to York.

The following officers have received permission to retire from the Service, with effect from the dates stated:—Colonel A. Landon, Bengal Infantry, General List, from Aug. 6, 1891. Colonel J. S. Blaxland, Madras Infantry, General List, from Oct. 6, 1891. Colonel C. D. P. Payne, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 17th Bombay Infantry, from Aug. 7, 1891.

The regimental commands falling vacant this month are those of the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders (Col. J. F. Hilton), on Sept. 2; the 20th Hussars (Col. F. R. Graves), on Sept. 9; and the 2nd Essex Regt. (Col. A. G. Spencer), on Sept. 16. Two officers of the Royal Artillery will be affected by the five years' rule—Cols. C. Crosthwaite and J. M. Murray. The Medical Staff loses the services of Surg.-Gen. G. M. Slaughter, P.MO. at Portsmouth, on Sept. 16, Dep. Surg.-Gen. S. A Lithgow, now at Quetta, getting the step.

A Distinguished Service, Reward, £50 per annum, has been conferred upon Capt. J. Watson, Quarter-master, Royal Hospital, Kilmainham. Capt. Watson served in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46 with the 50th Regt., and was present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal and Sobraon—severely contused bullet wound in the chest (medal with three clasps). Served throughout the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman and siege of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps, and Turkish medal).

The arrangement by which the 1st Somersetshire L. I. were to have proceeded to Egypt during the Indian relief season 1891-92, in relief of the 1st Bn. Devonshire Regt., proceeding to India, has been set aside. The 1st Cameron Highlanders take the place of the Somersetshire L.I. in the relief programme, having been placed under orders to embark for Malta early in Feb., 1892; and the 1st Bn. Rl. West Kent Regt., at Malta, will leave that station on Jan. 2, 1892, for India, instead of the 1st Devonshire. The Somersetshire L.I. go to Gibraltar.

The War Office has given orders for the Orontes to sail from Portsmouth on the 15th prox. with drafts of Royal Engineers and Infantry to Malta, Gibraltar, Egypt and Ceylon, and again on Nov. 10 with the 1st Somerset L. I., to Gibraltar, the 1st South Stafford thence to Egypt, and the 1st Shropshire L. I.. from Egypt to Hongkong, returning with the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from Hongkong to England. The Tyne is to leave on Oct. 1 with Artillery for Malta, and bring home relieved troops. In December the Himalaya is to take the 2nd King's Rifles from Dublin to Gibraltar, and bring the 3rd Bn. home from there, and will start again from home on Dec. 30 with Artillery and Infantry drafts for Gibraltar, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Hongkong. A hired transport is to be sent in October to effect the reliefs in the West Indies and on the West Coast of Africa, and another will later take out more reinforcing drafts to the Mediterranean.

The following Army order, dealing with the pay of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Garrison Artillery, has been issued. Armament daily pay will be as follows:—Lieut-colonel, 5s.; major 3s. 6d.; captain, 3s.; lieutenant 2s. Captains in the Field and Garrison Artillery promoted in the late Coast Brigade, before Aug. 1, 1891, will receive daily pay at 12s.; those having higher rank by brevet, 14s.; and lieutenants commissoned on and after Jan. 1, 1887, if promoted from the ranks, 7s. 10d. Extra duty pay will be issued to officers for position finding at 2s. 6d. per diem. Inspectors of ordnance machinery:—Captains, 2s. 6d.; lieutenants 3s. 6d. Company sergeant-major of Garrison Artillery, 4s. per diem. Extra duty pay will be as follows:—To position finders and range finders, 6d,; machinery gunners, 1s.; first class gunners, 3d.; and siege train specialists, 6d. per diem. A regimental adjutant, or assistant-adjutant, or an officer of garrison artillery appointed on special duties, will be allowed to draw additional pay for sixty-one days during leave in each year.

A Russian naval Lieutenant, named Kouznetsoff, who has lived many years in Japan, relates in the *Cronstadt Viestnik*, the official organ of the navy, that the whole of the Japanese aristocracy are strongly inclined towards the Protestant form of religion, and that they only wait for the Mikado to change his religion in order to follow his example. Lieutenant Kouznetsoff calculates the number of Japanese who have adopted the Russian Orthodox faith at 17,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28th AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the overland mail of the 28th August, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10-30 p.m., on Saturday night. She brought the following passengers.—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Nunnerley	Capt Hamilton
Mr C E Abbott	Mr H A Sconce
Major W Smith	Mrs Desmond
Mr A Edward	Mr W Hartley
Mrs Edward, 2 children and infant	Mr J Hunt
Miss Napier	Mr W Simpson

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr H Irwin	Capt Phillott
Col W Briscoe	Capt Wicks
Mr I Harris	Mr Barclay
3 Misses Irwin	Mr A Bonus
Col Skinner	Capt Morton
Rev Beasley	Maj Pollard
Mr Pilkington	Mr F Hamilton
Mr Wright	Col C Doveton
Mr Faurines	Col Rawlins
Mr Rose	Maj Beverley
Mr R Cooker	Mr C W White
Maj G Hawkes	Mr I Guise
Sergt Smith	Mr J Gilman
Mr F Lang	Mr C Richards

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs I C Abbott	Mr Low

FROM ADEN.

Mr R Duggan	Mr Vazeer Mohamed

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

London, Aug. 28.

The Court.

The Queen, on Friday afternoon, inspected the British and French squadrons anchored at Spithead. The weather was dull, but her Majesty was loudly cheered by the sailors of both nations.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and some junior members of the Royal Family, left Osborne on Monday evening, and arrived at Balmoral on the following afternoon.

Political.

Mr. H. C. Raikes, M. P., and Postmaster-General, died on Monday, aged 53, the consequence of overwork.

The election contest in Levisham was vigorously carried on during the past week, and the result of the polling, on Wednesday, was declared to be the return of Mr. John Penn, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 1,693 votes over Mr. Warmington, Gladstonian.

Ireland.

The Unionist preparations for contesting seats in Ireland at the general election have begun. Already the candidates for 14 constituencies have been selected, and others are under consideration.

At the meeting of the Irish National Federation in Dublin, on Wednesday, Mr. T. Healy, M. P., stated his conviction that at the next election the Nationalists would succeed in retaining a majority of the representation in Ulster.

General.

The stay of the French squadron at Portsmouth has been a continuous round of friendly visits and entertainments. The officers were received at dinner by the Mayor of Portsmouth and also by Lord Clanwilliam, Commander-in-Chief of the garrison. Very cordial speeches were made on both occasions and the French officers have expressed their gratification with the warmth of their reception. The sub-officers and crews also have been feted, and there has been general fraternisation with British seamen. On Wednesday, the French squadron left Spithead, and, passing the line of the British ships, exchanged parting salutations.

The British Association, which has been holding its annual meeting at Cardiff, concluded its sitting on Wednesday. Next year's meeting will be held in Edinburgh. A large number of interesting papers have been read and discussed, and the meeting, this year, was declared to be one of the most successful ever held.

Among the papers read on Monday's meeting of the British Association at Cardiff was one by Mrs. French Sheldon describing her visit to Kilima-Njaro and Lake Chala, which attracted a large attendence of members. On Tuesday, Mrs. Bishop (Miss Bird) gave an account of her recent travels in Persia.

A violent gale raged over the United Kingdom on Tuesday night and the following morning, causing great damage on sea and land. The corn and hop crops have suffered severely from the high winds and heavy rains.

In consequence of apprehended disturbances at Eastbourne, on Sunday, in connection with the Salvation Army processions, the police force in the town was increased. The playing of the bands through the streets was stopped, but the police protected the Salvationists on their way to their meeting place against the threatening demonstrations of large crowds of people.

During the regatta at Douglas, Isle of Man, on Tuesday, a boat was upset and two men were drowned. Fatal boat accidents on the same day are also reported from Barmouth and the Severn.

Two brothers, at Manchester, quarrelled when drunk on Sunday, and one was fatally stabbed by the other.

Two men were killed on Monday by a gas explosion in a coal pit near Merthyr.

An explosion occurred on Tuesday in a coal pit at Caerphilly, when two men were killed and several others were injured.

Edward Watts, convicted of wife murder at Portsea, was executed on Tuesday at Winchester.

A young woman who was found in a railway carriage a fortnight since at Bedford Station, suffering from a bullet wound, died yesterday. The circumstances connected with the case are still unexplained.

Colonial.

The inquiry at Ottawa into alleged corruption in public departments in Canada has elicited some startling evidence, inculpating persons of political standing.

The intention of the Canadian Government to propose a Royal Commission to inquire into financial scandals gives great satisfaction throughout the Dominion.

Foreign.

The civil war in Chili has assumed an acute form during the last week. On Thursday a large Congressionalist force, estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 men, landed at Quintero Bay, about 15 miles from Valparaiso. Presidential troops were immediately sent to meet them, and a series of engagements ensued on Friday and the two following days. The fighting on each side was most desperate and the losses very large. Although the insurgents have advanced within five miles of the city they have not renewed their efforts since Monday, and it is expected that fresh tactics are being adopted. It is impossible accurately to state the results of the fighting, accounts being so conflicting, and the telegraph from Valparaiso being under strict Government control. The Chilian Legation in London yesterday communicated a report that the insurgents, being surrounded on two sides, had tendered their submission.

Complaints have been made that 35 tons of silver were conveyed from Valparaiso to Montevideo on behalf of the Balmaceda Government by her Majesty's ship Espiegle. It is explained that the export was sanctioned by a vote of the Congress at Valparaiso.

The visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt, and its later welcome at Portsmouth, afford material for serious discussion in the German Press. A remark by the Emperor William at a town in Saxony, that "he hopes peace will be maintained, but if it should be otherwise we shall not be to blame," has given rise to much comment.

Another Russian steamer, with troops on board, has been stopped at the Dardanelles, and M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, has protested to the Porte. The Vienna journals regard this proceeding as a serious indication of Russian designs to provoke controversy.

Great distress and actual famine are already being felt in some Russian provinces, particularly in the Volga districts. In several places the peasantry have forcibly stopped wagons conveying rye to the railway for export, and the interference of police and military has been needed to restore order.

The proceedings of the Socialist Labour Congress at Brussels were brought to a close on Saturday, and it was resolved to hold the meeting next year in Switzerland.

According to the Russian paper *Novoe Vremya*, the Government is contemplating a law prohibiting foreigners from acquiring or renting heritable property in Russia and from residing outside of towns. In some provinces this law is proposed to have a retrospective effect.

The English betting bookmakers established in Boulogne and Calais have been ordered to leave France immediately.

A large five-storey building in New York suddenly collapsed on Saturday, and a fire immediately broke out amid the ruins. The building was occupied by many tradesmen, and it is believed that the total loss of life was upwards of 60.

Obituary—Brig.-Surg. J. Bilderbeck, Mad. Ret.; Capt. T. Fraser, Ben. Ret.; Depy. Surg.-Gen. E. S. Cleveland, Mad. Ret.; the Right Hon. H. C. Raikes, M.P.; Gen. George Whichcote; Duke of Cleveland; Mgr. Dionysius; M. Achille Testelin; M. Louis Paulsen; Canon Carus.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN CHILI.

3,000 killed and wounded.

The *New York Herald* on Monday, (Aug. 24), published the following despatch from Valparaiso of the previous day's date:—"Balmaceda and the Junta are clinched in a final and desperate struggle for the mastery of the Republic, and have chosen their battle-ground in full view of Valparaiso. Thousands of anxious eyes are watching from every point of vantage the battle which is to decide the fate of the country. The battle has been raging practically for three days. The first engagement was fought at the mouth of the Aconcagua on Friday, and resulted in a reverse to the Government. A final test of strength is now being made on Vina del Mar beach, directly across Valparaiso Bay, less than five miles away. When the news reached here that 8,000 insurgents had landed in Quintero Bay on Thursday, Balmaceda and his generals were taken by surprise; but the utmost activity was used in getting troops to the front, so as, if possible, to prevent the invaders from crossing the Aconcagua immediately south of the bay. Arrangements were made hurriedly, and only a little over half of the troops were available for the purpose. Six insurgent warships were anchored in Cosnon Bay, at the mouth of the river, and under cover of their guns the insurgent army undertook the task of forcing the passage of the river on Friday morning. A most desperate and bloody battle resulted, lasting pretty nearly all day. A galling fire from the insurgents' artillery stationed on the northern bank of the river, aided by heavy batteries and machine-guns from the ships, was too much for the Government troops, and they were forced to retire, which they did in good order. Both sides fought with the utmost valour, and the desperate character of the battle may be judged from the fact that while fewer than 20,000 men were engaged, the list of casualties makes up a total of nearly 3,000 in killed and wounded. The General in command of the Government forces selected a strong position on the beach, with Vina del Mar as a second line of defence, and leaving force enough in front of the enemy to check its progress somewhat, took his place there yesterday and went to work to strengthen it as much as possible. All day yesterday the insurgents pushed their way steadily forward, driving the comparatively small Government force before them. There was a constant skirmish for fifteen miles over broken country, and at every point of vantage Balmaceda's men made a stand; and while forced to give way to superior numbers they retarded the advance, thus giving the main body of the army a chance to better prepare for a decisive fight. It was not until late in the evening that the attacking army arrived in front of Balmaceda's main line of defence, and it was then too late to give battle. In the meantime, Balmaceda, with every available man in the depot, being himself in command, went to the front. He had over 13,000 fighting men, while the insurgents were reduced to nearly 7 000. At the back of the Government line is Fort Callao, the heavy guns of which have done good work in to-day's battle both in raking the enemy by land and preventing the insurgent fleet which entered the bay yesterday evening from doing anything more effective than long range firing. There was some desultory firing late yesterday, but the troops were only skirmishing. This morning, however, the insurgents attacked in force, and the battle has raged all day with the utmost fierceness. The Congressional war vessels did all they could to aid the land forces, but they had a healthy regard for the heavy guns of the forts, and were compelled to fight at long range. Consequently, they were not nearly so effective in aiding the land attack as at the passage of the Aconcagua on Friday. They sent all the men they could spare, however, with machine and quick-firing guns, to aid the attack upon Balmaceda's position. The intensest excitement prevails as the roar of the heavy Artillery and the sharp rattle of the small arms resound through the streets. Everybody has left here and sought some place overlooking the battle-ground. Thousands are watching the struggle and the greatest anxiety prevails. There are many friends of the attacking force in Valparaiso, and it is by no means impossible, if the tide of victory sets in their direction, that the sympathisers with the insurgents may make a diversion in their favour. The scene from Valparaiso is one of awful grandeur. A heavy pall of smoke hangs like a cloud over the contending armies, and it is lit up almost continuously by sharp flashes of light from the cannon and rifles. The most powerful glass cannot penetrate the smoke, and only occasionally can the movement of troops be even guessed at, although from Gruesa Point glimpses of charging regiments can occasionally be seen through the rifts of smoke and cloud. A constant stream of wounded is being brought into the city, and temporary hospitals are being fitted up wherever possible. Nearly all the women who have not left the city have volunteered their services as nurses, and they and the medical force have their hands full. From the wounded and attendants only fragmentary information can be obtained, and it is utterly impossible to form any judgment as to which side has the advantage. Should the insurgents defeat or repulse Balmaceda's troops, they will have to cross a small creek which separates the beach from the village of Vina del Mar, and with the fleet on one side of the fort and the army on the other, it would be untenable, and thus the northern defence of Valparaiso would fall, making the work of capturing the city much easier. It is the universal belief here that Valparaiso will be bombarded by the Congressional fleet should Balmaceda be defeated, and that the victorious insurgents will make a land attack. On the other hand, should the President gain the victory, the insurgent fleet will cover the retreat of the attacking army, and, should it prove necessary, re-embark the troops. All the Government officials are confident that Balmaceda will drive back the insurgents, and if he does not entirely destroy their army he will, at all events, compel the remnant of the force to re-embark in their transports and return to the north. On taking possession of the village, they will be in the rear of Fort Callao. Admiral Brown, commanding the American fleet, and the commanders of the other foreign naval forces, have combined to protect the lives and property of foreigners, and in case of an attack on the city the marines and blue-jackets of the foreign war-ships will probably be landed to see that order, as far as the foreign element is concerned, is preserved."

Telegraphing from Valparaiso on Monday, 24th ult., the correspondent of the *Herald* says:—Darkness stopped the battle on Vina-del-Mar beach before a decisive result was reached. The contesting armies rested to-day, but the leaders worked hard to get the men into the best possible condition for the final bout. Time after time the insurgents dashed against the Government line only to be repulsed with great bloodshed. In the meantime the insurgent artillery played with telling effect upon the enemy, and the most desperate valour was displayed on both sides. There was little regret when darkness stopped the bloody work. Under cover of a flag of truce the ambulance and hospital corps of the opposing armies were busy throughout the night searching the field of cattle for the wounded. When morning broke it was expected that the fight would be resumed. Both armies had suffered severely, however, and neither appeared to be in a position to assume the offensive, and a practical truce to-day has been the result. Neither side, however, has been idle. Scouting parties from the insurgent force have been scouring the country for supplies, and one of these detachments cut the railroad to Santiago, at Salto. The Government forces are strengthening their lines and manœuvering to get into a position which would preclude any successful attempt on the part of the enemy to get into the rear of the city. It is believed that General Canto, the commander of the Congressional forces, will attempt a flank movement when he resumes operation, and this Balmaceda is doing everything in his power to frustrate. Valparaiso is quiet to-day. While the Government torpedo couiser Almirante Lynch was assisting the artillerymen in keeping the insurgent cruisers at long range the breech-plug of a Hotchkiss gun blew out, killing the lieutenant in charge.

Further despatches received in New York state that President Balmaceda has repulsed the insurgents, and that after a sanguinary struggle the remnant of the insurgent army escaped to their ships. Valparaiso in these despatches is said to be full of prisoners, among whom are several insurgent leaders. They will be tried by courtmartial. It is reported that Balmaceda's triumph is assured, and that a final advance on the headquarters of the insurgents at Iquique will be made at once. Both sides are said to have fought gallantly, but the best generalship was on the side of Balmaceda, who commanded the troops in person. It is thought that this practically ends the war.

Mr. Robert Harvey, the Conservative candidate for Devonport, has had a narrow escape from serious injury. While shooting on the moors in Scotland, some stray shots from an overloaded gun struck him in the face near the right eye, but fortunately inflicted only slight injury.

Despatches from Martinique state that the latest returns to hand bring the number of victims in the recent cyclone up to 250, and reports from several places have yet to be received. The hurricane, which lasted four hours, was followed by an earthquake. The town of Morne Rouge is a total wreck, and Fort de France is almost entirely destroyed. Much suffering prevails among the population.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the general committee of the British Association was held at Cardiff on Monday Aug. 24 to elect the officers for 1892, and to fix the place of meeting in 1893. Dr. Huggins, the president, was in the chair. Mr Colston, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Clapperton appeared to represent the Edinburgh Town Council in the making of certain arrangements in connection with next year's meeting of the association. It was resolved unanimously that the meeting of 1893 should be held in Nottingham, Cannon Tristram moved that Sir Archibald Geikie be elected president for the meeting in Edinburgh in 1892. This was seconded by Professor Reynolds Thomson, and adopted. It was decided that the association should meeting next year on the 3rd August.

Mrs. French Sheldon's Expedition to Kilima-Njaro.

In the Geographical section on Monday, 24th ult. Mr. E. Delmar Morgan having discussed the proposed Antarctic expedition, with a view of bringing before the association the necessity of urging the British Government to promote the interests of the expedition Mrs. French Sheldon read a paper entitled "A Visit to Kilima-Njaro and Lake Chala." She stated that her plan had been to study the native habits and customs free from the influence of civilisation and in their primitive condition. She started on her journey without companionship or the assistance of a lieutenant and not even with a doctor. The expedition of 130 men was personally directed, disciplined and led by herself. Her English stewardess was taken seriously ill, and the expedition had to carry her for three-fourths of the distance in a most dangerous condition. The majority of her caravan party were untrained and unreliable, and until she gained complete mastery over them there was a disposition to be rebellious. The hazard, however, was taken with eyes open, and the responsibility was incurred in order that a portion of the country should be visited which was solely inhabited by natives who had never seen the face of white men or women. Within a week from the time she reached Zanzibar her caravan was organised. She had expected and counted on those hardships in giving up her home here; but she did not expect to have had, day after day, in the solitude of the desert, to contend with new difficulties which arose, and to overcome which almost needed more than human aid. There was nothing left to her but to gain absolute control over her men. This could only be done by an application of the raw-hide whip. She often lay awake at night trying to decide what would be the best thing to do. She found that a certain degree of patience had to be cultivated, and when punishment had to be meted out it was necessary to wait patiently for the execution of orders. The hardship entailed by the climate was also very great. The rains had begun to fall, and when marching she and her party were frequently up to the armpits in water or half sunk in marshes. It was interesting to observe that the natives, instead of taking to flight on the approach of her party and deserting the caravan paths, came down to meet her. By some system of communication all the tribe seemed to know of her approach, and it afforded her no little amusement to hear the native men and women describe her in their own language as "woman master." They seemed not to be able to comprehend the position of a woman in charge of a caravan; but, instead of showing her rudeness, the natives from one coast to the other, on routes which passed through savage and wild districts, showed nothing but deference and homage. If travellers acted in a manly and straightforward manner and kept their word of honour inviolable no difficulty was found.

Sir F. de Winton, in moving a vote of thanks to Mrs. Sheldon, complimented her on the great energy and courage she had displayed. As to dealing with the African natives her advice was valuable, and ought to be followed by all future explorers.—The vote of thanks was seconded by Surgeon-Major Ince, and passed with acclamation.

Meteorological Stations and the Ordnance Lurvaey.

Tuesday, 26th ult. the last working day of the meeting, was spoiled by continuous rain. Mr. E. G. Revenstein, who presided in the Geography section, stated that the British Association had made the section a grant of £75 for the establishment of meteorological stations in Eastern Tropical Africa. There were workers there who would take observations regularly under the direction of a home committee, consisting of Mr. Simmons, Mr. Latham and himself. They had made strong representations respecting the Ordnance Survey. They had urged reform under the following heads:—The complection of the survey as early as possible, provision for the revisal of the map so that it shall be always up to date, improvement of the maps in the matter of contours, and the director of these surveys to hold his appointment permanently, and that maps be made as accessible to the public as possible, and sold as cheaply as the Admiralty charts and the Blue-books—that was, for the mere cost of paper and printing.

A Journey to the Shan States.

Lord Lamington read a paper on his visit to the Shan States on the Siam border. The paper dealt with his journey from Chieing Mai, in the Laos country, to Mung Phoong, in the Sibsong Pana. Starting with Mr. Archer, our consul at Chieng Mai, he described the country as far as the Meh Teng, a river that flows into the Meh Ping, as being already very productive, and considered that, it only required opening up by improved means of communication, an increase of population, and securities of property to develop into one of the richest territories. On leaving the Meh Teng they passed over a watershed into the valley of the Meh Hang, an affluent of the Salween. The frontier of our Shan States with Siam lies somewhere in this region, but it has not been yet defined. Arriving at Mung Tuen, they met the British party that came from Burmah to take part in the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission. From this place he described a visit to the great cave which the river Meh Hang enters and tunnels its way under a range of hills. He then narrated the journey of the Commission to Mung Sat, and thence down the Meh Khok river by a path through the jungle which presented great difficulties from its not having been used for years. For more than three weeks they had seen no habitation, those villages they did pass all having been destroyed. It is the constant petty wars of aggression between the various States that make it an intricate task to settle who has the rightful claim to any particular district. Leaving the Meh Khok some two days' journey above its junction with the Meh Kong, the commission crossed over a watershed into the plain of Chieng Sen, which is reckoned as over 100 miles long and of an average breadth of ten miles. This was a welcome change to the party after spending weeks of hard travelling amongst hills, and who, owing to the dense jungle, were never able to obtain a distinct view. He described the plain as being of great fertility, with the capacity for further development. At Hongluk, a Shan village at the northerly end of the plain he left the commission and travelled alone on his way to Tonquin. Four days' travelling without any serious obstacles brought him to the river Meh Kong by the village of Kyang Lap. The channel of the river between the banks, he considered, to be 600 yards broad, but as it was the dry season, the actual breadth of water was only 120 yards, though very deep. A few more days' travelling took him to Mung Sing, the capital of Kyang Kheng, which, though only five years established, shows every sign of being an important place. It is situated in a large plain, well populated, with a series of fertile valleys stretching almost the whole way to the Meh Kong. He dwelt on the possibilities of the great agricultural wealth hat could be developed in the State of Kyang Kheng as an argument for urging the Indian Government not to be afraid of accepting the position of being the suzerain Power. The State was hitherto tributary to Kyang Tung, which came under our protection as one of the States of the old kingdom of Ava. But the Tsawbwa of Kyang Kheng, annoyed at his nephew being made Tsawbwa of Kyang Tung, withdrew his allegiance, and placed his State under the protection of Nan, a northern frontier State of Siam. Lord Lamington went on to say that after he had been there the Commission paid a visit to Mung Sing, and found the Tsawbwa quite ready to return to his old and proper allegiance. This was most important, as then any railway made up the valley of the Meh Kong would of necessity pass through British territory. A railway to the plain of Ghaieng Sen was, on Mr. Holt Hallett's showing, sure to be constructed some day, and then the prolongation of it into the rich district of the Sibsong Pana and Yunnan would rest in the hands of the British.

Mrs. Bishop's Adventures in Bakhtiari.

Mrs. Bishop (Miss Isabella L. Bird) gave an account of her visit to the Bakhtiari country. She said that the interest felt in that small portion of South-West Persia known as Bakhtiari did not arise from any special intrinsic value in the country itself or in its people, but from what she must describe as the commercial selfishness of England. Her route lay through Ispahan and up the country to Khur Amabad. There was another interest in the country, which was political rather than commercial. Some people looked forward to the occupation of South-West Persia on the part of England at an early date, and those people considered that the Bakhtiaris, who were excellent horsemen, might soon be made use of by England in that occupation. In view of such an eventuality interest was felt in the Bakhtiaris, their numbers, and their proximity to South West Persia. She made references to a map, which described an area of 25,000 square miles in the 32 deg. to 34 deg. north latitude, and 48 deg. to 51deg. east longitude. The distance she actually travelled was over 700 miles. The Shah issued instructions for the proper arrangements to be made for her comfort. She could not agree that the people of the Bakhtiari country were savages. In the first place they had that mark of true civilisation that both sexes were clothed in Manchester cottons. (Laughter.) They showed reverence for old age and respect for infancy which were not found in other savage tribes. In the four months she spent amongst them no one offered any personal rudeness. No man of the Bakhtiaris ever lifted the curtain of her tent. They were a pleasant people, and it was easy to move amongst them. The safety of the traveller in the Bakhtiari country depended upon his observance of Bakhtiari custom and his not violating it where it was possible to avoid doing so. Her part of the expedition consisted of herself, an interpreter, a cook and two muleteers. She rode on horseback, and they were obliged to take four mules owing to the necessity for carrying all provisions for forty days, except meat. The party altogether numbered eighteen men of which two only were Europeans, with twenty mules and a few horses. She started for Ispahan on April 30 last year, and the first stage of the journey was through a desert with 300 villages, each village an oasis, each oasis a paradise. (Cheers.) On elevated plains, at an altitude of 6,000ft. they found remains of Armenian villages and Armenian graveyards, showing that probably in centuries long past Christianity was professed by a far larger number of people in the country than at present. On her journey she experienced the cleverness of Bakhtiarian thieves and the celerity of Bakhtiarian justice. In a village she was robbed of all her money, being left absolutely penniless, but in a few days she was repaid the full amount by the local Cadi, who had levied it upon the village where the robbery took place. (Hear, hear.) The thief was liable to have his right or left hand cut off, and the decision of which it should be was referred to her. She described the journey in search on the source of the Karun River. The sinuosities of the river were so extraordinary that in the country from its source to Shuster, a distance of seventy-five miles, the river's windings reached to 260 miles. In the same course it descended 9000ft., and received many tributaries, which increased its power and velocity. In one place coal was found in abundance; it burned well, but there was much bituminous smoke. Bituminous limestone abounded, and bituminous springs. She heard of deposits of sulphur, with which the natives made their gunpowder, but she did not see them. The climate, though it had extremes, was very healthy. They found traces of well-built stone bridges and well-constructed roads, which must have been trodden by the soldiers of Alexander the Great and Valerian, though the natives attributed them and other similar works to supernatural agencyin the mythical past. After an interesting account of the agriculture of the country, she said her chief interest was in the Bakhtiaris themselves, and a medicine chest she took with her, together with minor surgical operations which she undertook, helped her materially in her observance of the native character and customs. Though as Moslems the Bakhtiaris despised women, women acted as their doctors. Polygamy is the custom of the country, and no female servants were allowed who were not also wives of the men of the house. A Bakhtiaris man, therefore, married as many women as he could support, but the women were unveiled, and had perfect freedom. However savage intertribal wars might be, the women were always safe. (Cheers.) A large number of photographs in blue tint taken on the expedition with which Mrs. Bishop journeyed were exhibited by permission of Sir Frederick Roberts.

SPURS AND CHIFFON AT POONA.

Nelly, who went out to India a bride last autumn, writes to *Truth*, from Poona, under date July 10:—We are in the midst of the gay season just now, and I am enjoying myself tremendously. Instead of Jack objecting to my flirting with other men, he really seems to like it, which is very satisfactory and pleasant, especially as the dear boy never attempts anything of the kind on his own account, though I am told he was rather a masher before marriage. Lady Harris's dance last night was delightful, but I had my pretty new ball-dress ruined by the officers' spurs. Do, dear Madge, write to the Commander-in-Chief and ask him to make a new regulation forbidding the wearing of spurs in a ball-room. There have been so many new rules of late about military costume that one more cannot possibly matter to the authorities, "but oh! the difference to us!" I entered the room as neat as though I had just walked out of a fashion-plate, and in the middle of a "square" I heard the well-known sound of rending. Apologies, a sweet smile, and a flight in quest of some one with a needle and cotton. That darling chiffon gown in palest eau-de-Nil—you should see what a wreck it is. The first waltz tore the frill that bordered it into rags, and I felt like a bit out of the "Beggars' Opera." I borrowed a pair of large scissors when the dance was over, and simply cut off the whole of the flounce, being in rather a hurry to get back to the ball-room, for my next partner was a delightful man—so good-looking, Madge, and had an insinuating way with him that made me almost think he was a little in love with me. That small impression only lasted till I saw him about an hour later sitting out with another, and looking and murmuring in exactly the same way to her! One comfort was, that she looked taken in too. But do not forget, now, Madge, to write to some of the papers, and suggest that spurs shall be banished from the ball-room. If you could have seen me at the end of the evening—or, rather, early in the morning! I was bereaved of about a fifth of my skirt. I will not have any more chiffon ball gowns. But Mrs. Threestars tells me that her pretty white satin was damaged by spurs, so what is one to do but appeal to one's country for relief?

The floor was very slippery, so much so that a few couples came to grief, a disaster for which there is never any sympathy felt, though some may be expressed. I hope I shall never come down in ignominious fashion in a ball-room.

The men outnumbering the women at dances and elsewhere is one of the novel features in Indian life that make it so pleasant to the new-comer. After my few months' experience of it, I can quite understand how it is that the men at home have learned to appraise themselves at so high a rate. To be aware that one is in demand is a misleading bit of knowledge on occasion. I felt quite vain and uplifted when we first came out, but, after a while, when I saw that the plainest and least attractive girls were equally sought after, I subsided to my natural level of subdued and no more than adequate self-appreciation! If you could see some of those girls you would not wonder at my becomingly humble frame of mind.

Now, Madge, don't forget the spurs. The Prince of Wales would be the best person to approach on the subject. He is so good natured and fond of dancing himself. A girl here once danced with him, and no one was ever twenty minutes in her company without hearing. "When I danced with the Prince of Wales, he," &c. The incident has been a source of intense happiness to her ever since and will so continue during the remainder of her existence. Happy Prince to be able so easily to stock other lives with a fund of blissful contentment.

DISASTROUS GALES IN ENGLAND.

A heavy storm passed across the northern portion of England during Tuesday night, 25th ultimo, and strong south-westerly gales were felt on the coast. The rainfall was exceptionally heavy over the western portion of the United Kingdom. It is seldom a storm of such magnitude is experienced in the vicinity of the British Islands during the summer season, although in the early autumn such an occurrence is by no means unusual. Considerable damage was done to fruit and other trees in the counties of Monmouth, Hereford and Gloucester; and large quantities of apples, &c., were blown down. Throughout the damage has been serious. A telegram from Dublin says that a sad result of the gale on Tuesday night was the loss of two soldiers stationed at Pigeon House, and a companion of theirs, a civilian. The men left the Pigeon House in an open boat on Tuesday evening, at about eight o'clock, and the boat was capsized when the storm came on. The soldiers at the Pigeon House Fort were under canvas when the storm arose. The tents, to the number of seventeen, were blown away and the contents scattered all over the ground. The soldiers were obliged to find accommodation for the rest of the night in sheds. At Kingstown a summer-house was blown over the wall, and lodged on the roadway outside. The annual flower show of the Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland, which was opened on Tuesday in Lord Iveagh's grounds, in St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, and was to be continued on Wednesday was completely ruined by the storm. The grounds presented a sad spectacle, the four large tents in which the exhibits were displayed being uprooted from their fastenings, and the flowers and fruits scattered about in all directions. From every province of Ireland come accounts of the terrible injury to cereal crops by the heavy and continuous rain. The Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin have issued a joint letter to the clergy of the Church of Ireland, inviting them to use the prayer for fine weather.

LORD CROSS ON MANIPUR.

THE following letter from the India Office, on the Manipur question, is published in the *Times* :—

India Office, London, July 24, 1891.

To his Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis,—The letter of your lordship's Government, No. 36, secret, dated March 4 last, has received my careful consideration, and has been the subject of discussion in both Houses of Parliament. I am now in a position to express an opinion on the policy adopted by your Government in regard to the revolution which led to the expulsion and abdication of the Maharajah Sur Chandra Sing of Manipur, and on the measures which you ordered to be adopted in consequence of those events.

2. I propose in the present despatch to deal with this part of the correspondence only; for while the papers before me are adequate in regard to the policy adopted by your Government and to the instructions which you issued, the case is otherwise in regard to the action taken by the local authorities in giving effect to your instructions. Until I shall have received the proceedings of the Committee of Inquiry which you have constituted at Manipur and your orders on those proceedings, I am not in a position to comment on the later phases of the question and their results.

3. It is needless to recapitulate at any length the events of September 22 and 23 last. It is sufficient to say that the Maharajah fled from the palace owing to a rising of two of his younger brothers, that the Sanapati seized the palace and magazine and placed them in a condition of defence against recapture by the Maharajah, who finding himself unequal to a contest with his younger brother, determined, in opposition to the advice of the Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood, and his own Ministers, to abdicate and proceed to a place of pilgrimage.

4. On this the Jubraj, or heir apparent, who had been absent during the revolution, returned to Manipur and assumed the Raj. The Maharajah, however, changed his mind on reaching British territory, and telegraphed to the Chief Commissioner of Assam that he proposed to forward a memorial and asked for assistance to reoccupy Manipur. Mr. Quinton, who had already informed you by telegraph of the circumstances, and of his having acknowledged the Jubraj as Regent, but only pending your orders, requested you on October 9 to defer passing any orders in regard to the succession of the Jubraj till the Maharajah's representation should be received.

5. This representation was not forwarded to Mr. Quinton till the middle of November, and it was not laid before you, with the comments of the Political Agent and the Chief Commissioner, till the following January. This delay, for which your Government was not responsible, is none the less to be regretted, as the consequence of it, and of the time occupied by subsequent discussions with the Chief Commissioner, was to allow a state of things, which had been accepted only provisionally to endure for a period of six months.

6. Mr. Quinton's report of December 31 was addressed mainly to the question of the Maharajah's claim to restoration, and he, following the opinion of Mr. Grimwood recommended that the Maharajah should not be restored, but that the Jubraj should be accepted by Government as his successor. He recognized that the attack on the palace was apparently unjustifiable, but otherwise made no remarks on the conduct of the Senapati or other leaders of the rebellion.

7. In your letter of January 24 to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, you recapitulated the facts of the case, and, after commenting on certain deficiencies in the steps taken by Mr. Grimwood for dealing with the crisis, you pointed out that the rebellion owed its success to the action of the Senapati, whose violent conduct had previously incurred your displeasure; and that, if the British Government should acquiesce in the present state of affairs and recognize the Jubraj as ruler of Manipur, the Senapati would wield the real power of the State. You explained that the Government of India had now a very close interest in maintaining tranquillity in Manipur, and could not tolerate disorder there, and you inclined at that time to the opinion that if the Maharajah was likely to receive a reasonable amount of support from the people of Manipur he should be reinstated, and that, in any case, the Senapati should be removed. But before acting on these views you asked the Chief Commissioner for an early expression of his own opinion on the proposed course.

8. Mr. Quinton expressed his opinion, on February 9, that the Maharajah should not, on account of his weakness and inability to rule, be restored, but that the Jubraj should be recognized as ruler, and that the Senapati might at the same time, after due inquiry, be adequately punished. After further conferring personally with your Excellency in Council, Mr. Quinton repeated these views in his letter of February 19, and your final instructions to him were issued to him on February 21.

9. You then repeated your opinion that, "while the Senapati remains in Manipur unpunished for his treachery against his eldest brother, the Maharajah, the real power in the State, will be in the Senapati's hands," and that it would not be to the credit of the British power any more than to the interests of the people of Manipur itself, that the Government of India should acquiesce in such a settlement of the case. You accepted Mr. Quinton's opinion that, in view of the Maharajah's character, it would be to the advantage of Manipur and to the furtherance of British interests to recognize the Jubraj rather than to restore the Maharajah, and you adhered to your decision that the Senapati should be removed from Manipur on account of his lawless conduct. You asked where he should be interned, and what steps were considered necessary for removing him without affording him the opportunity of making any forcible opposition; and finally, you directed the Chief Commissioner to visit Manipur, and to make known on the spot the decision of the Government of India, taking with him a sufficient force, even though opposition might not be expected.

10. It only remains to add that Mr. Quinton decided, in communication with the officer commanding the North-East Frontier district, to take an escort of 400 men from Golaghat, to be further strengthened by the addition of 200 men from Cachar; and that on March 18 he telegraphed, proposing to require the Regent and the Durbar to meet him on arrival, to announce the decision of Government, to arrest the Senapati, and bring him away with him on March 25. These proposals you approved, having already communicated to the ex-Maharajah your decision to acknowledge the Jubraj as Maharajah, and to punish the persons directly responsible for the insurrection.

11. Of the right of the Government of India to interfere after the forcible dispossession of the Maharajah there can be no question. It is admittedly the right and duty of the Government to settle successions in the protected States of India generally, and this is in a very marked way the case in regard to Manipur, which, indeed, owes its exisitence to our intervention. In 1851 the Government of India gave a somewhat special undertaking "to uphold the present Rajah and to punish any parties attempting to dispossess him," and both before and since that period, and even during the reign of Maharajah Sur Chandra Sing, the history of Manipur is replete with instances of your Government having interfered forcibly to suppress attempts at usurpation, and of your having interned rebellious Princes in British India at a safe distance from Manipur.

12. Your Government would, undoubtedly, have been justified in restoring the Maharajah by force in September, when the revolution took place, and had he not fled precipitately this course would probably have been adopted; nor, in my opinion, would either the delay that occurred or the fact that the local officers were content to accept the results of the revolution, without comment, have justified you in abstaining from considering the ex-Maharajah's application when it came before you and vindicating the right of the paramount Power to decide the question of succession on its merits. Your interference was necessary, not only in the interests of the Manipur State, where the character of the Senapati and the traditions of the succession indicated the probability of this attempt, if allowed to go unpunished, being frequently repeated; it was necessary also in the interests of the British Government, which has of late years been brought into much closer relations with the State and its subject tribes than was formerly the case, and cannot safely tolerate disorders therein; but, above all, it was necessary in the interests of the other protected States of India, for every chief would have felt that the stability of his power was compromised had you passed over without notice an unprovoked and successful rebellion proceeding only from family quarrels.

13. I am satisfied, therefore, that your Government were right in deciding to interfere. I am equally satisfied that no interference which left the successful head of the rebellion—a man notorious for his turbulent and violent character—in possession of the real power of the State would have been adequate, and that your decision to remove the Senapati from Manipur and intern him in India was sound and politic.

14. The question whether the ex-Maharajah should be restored, or whether the Jubraj should be acknowledged as Maharajah, was by no means so clear as that of the Senapati's removal. Your Government were at first inclined to restore him, and only yielded to the strong remonstrances which the Chief Commissioner urged against that course. I have very carefully considered the subject in the light of the objections urged by Mr. Quinton to the restoration of the expelled Maharajah, and am of opinion that your Government was justified in yielding to those objections. The obligations imposed on you by the declaration of the Government of India in 1851, though not limited to Maharajah Kirti Chundur, were necessarily dependent on the Maharajah's capacity to govern, and on his willingness to abide by our advice. In this case, the Maharajah's abandonment of his throne and territory (for I am satisfied that his abdication was deliberate and complete), and his unreadiness to follow the advice of your Government, absolved you from looking to any other considerations than those demanded by the interests of peace and good government, while the representations of the local authorities, as well as the Maharajah's previous history, indicated that these interests would, in all probability, be better served by the acknowledgment as Maharajah of the heir apparent, than by the forcible restoration of one who had shown himself incapable of properly exercising the authority conferred upon him.

15. The decision to accept the Jubraj as Maharajah if Sur Chandra Sing was not to be restored, followed as a matter of course. He had not taken part in the insurrection, he was the heir apparent, he was supposed to be capable, he had shown himself amenable to advice, and there was practically no other competitor.

16. So far then as the policy of your Government is concerned, I am glad that her Majesty's Government have been able to afford it their full support. It was honourable, it asserted the rights of the Government of India, and it was calculated to given assurance to feudatory chiefs. Nor do I doubt that you were right in leaving to the discretion of the Chief Commissioner the details of the method of enforcing your decision.

17. One question remains, which I think may be better dealt with in considering the orders of your Government than in considering the action of your subordinates. I refer to Mr. Quinton's intention for causing the Senapati, should he not surrender, to be arrested in Darbar. I have considered this subject very carefully in the light of your telegram of May 11 last, in which you explained that you had no specific information on this point until the receipt of Mr. Gurdon's telegram of May 7, and I am satisfied that, in giving your sanction to the proposals formulated in Mr. Quinton's telegram of March 18, you had no reason to contemplate, and in fact, did not contemplate, this action. I fully concur with you that nothing like treachery can be imputed to Mr. Quinton in this matter, but care should be taken that persons summoned to a tend Darbars, which are almost universally understood to be held for ceremonial purposes, should not be subjected therein to measures of personal restraint. I have the honour to be, my lord marquis, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

CROSS.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION IN INDIA.

AT the meeting of the British Association, a paper on "Indian Railway Communication" was contributed by Mr. W. Furnivall, C.E. The paper gave a short history of railways in India since their commencement about 40 years ago, and stated reasons for the introduction of the meter gauge in 1871. Up to the beginning of this year (1891) 16,277 miles were open to public traffic at a cost of 2,128 millions of rupees; two-thirds of the length have been built on the standard gauge and the remainder are on the narrower gauge. The cost of these lines, according to the records, has been, standard gauge about Rs. 170,000 and narrow gauge Rs. 75,000 per mile, but no allowance has been made in the capital account for the fluctuating value of the rupee—the gold loan from England has been debited to India at the exchange rates of the dates of transactions—and as the sterling value of the rupee has ranged between 2s. 2d. to something under 16d. during the last 40 years, the obligations of the Government of India for gold interest calculated in rupees are heavy. On the capital outlay in rupees the railways paid over 4½ per cent. last year. It is worthy of remark that the narrow gauge gave almost a similar return to that of the broad gauge on an expenditure per mile less than one-half, but the broad gauge has been adopted for all frontier railways which are at present unremunerative. The paper want on to state:—Indian railways have been well laid out and are well built, but the introduction of a break of gauge must be viewed as a misfortune; that passenger fares and goods rates are sufficiently low to attract traffic and promote trade with England, especially that of a supply of wheat; and that the demands of Indian railways on England for iron and steel equalled about one-tenth of the whole English exports last year. A comparison was made between the rate of development of railways in the United States and India per unit of population. The census of this year gives 286 millions in India, and the expenditure is therefore, Rs. 7-44 per head, or 11s; in like manner the length of line finished is computed at 3¼ inches per head. In the United States in 1888 the length of railway open to public traffic was 156,082 miles, and the outlay on construction was calculated at 9,369 millions of dollars. Estimating the population at 60 millions, these figures give 13¾ ft. at a cost of £32 4s. per head, which equals 47 times the length and 58¼ times the expenditure per head in India. At this point, however, the comparison ceases, because it would be absurd to imagine conditions in India which could cause the profitable development of railways at the rate maintained during recent years in the United States. The question arises, however, Have the English done enough in India? The latest records show that the population has increased by 29 millions within the last decade, and it may reasonably be anticipated that increase in the future will be progressive. Accounts show that a reasonable return for railway investments has been obtained and that the older lines are earning handsome dividends. Experience indicates that the development of Indian railways opens an important field of demand in the iron and steel industries of England, and furnishes a supply of wheat, the price of which competes with America and Russia, so that the cost of bread to the English consumer may be regulated. Experience also shows that railways in India have done much to awaken the people to new lights and a sense of new responsibilities which tend to the obliteration of old superstitions and the generation of loyalty towards the central governing power and of interest in the maintenance of the Empire. It is true that the Indian currency has depreciated in its comparative value to sterling money of late years, but similar risks occur elsewhere, as, for instance, the Argentine, where the paper dollar depends for its value in relation to gold on the honesty of a nation whose interests seem to be separated widely from the interests of England. Up to the present time practically all railways constructed in India have been obtained by English capital, guaranteed to pay a certain percentage by the Secretary of State, and consequently progress has been slow. India is poor, and the trading classes do not accept railway investments, but now that the circumstances of India are known in England, and now that records show that reasonable returns can be obtained if the railway routes are selected with intelligence, even on the depreciative value of the rupee, because its relative value has only changed in regard to gold, not as regards grain and labour, in India, the question arises whether the private enterprise of England cannot lift this burden from off the shoulders of the Government and be induced to supply capital without the trammels of a Government contract.

Sir Guilford Molesworth sent a few notes on Mr. Furnivall's paper, which were read by the Secretary. He said the paper seemed to show that the development of India by railways had been quite inadequate to the vastness of the country. India possessd immense natural wealth and resources, the development of which would make it far more prosperous than it is. Its inhabitants were frugal, thrifty and industrious, capable of great physical exertion, easily taught, and skilful in work requiring delicate manipulation. Labour was absurdly cheap, and the soil for the most part very productive, yeilding crop after crop without symptom of exhaustion. Its wheat acreage was capable of producing crops far in excess of the wheat imports to this country, and there were enormous tracts of cultivable waste land, only requiring either irrigation or population to bring them under the plough. Still many industries languished for want of fostering care and development. The instability of exchange had exercised a baneful influence in keeping capital out of the country. The railways had given great stimulus to wheat cultivation. There was danger to the wheat trade from the careless and dirty state in which it was shipped. Properly managed India should be a source of immense wealth to England, but much of the trade which should flow from it had been thrown into the hands of the Russians, impoverishing us and furnishing our rivals with the sinews of war.

Surgeon-Major Ince, of the Bengal Army, said that in our government of India we must recognise the fact that it would be unnatural for the people of India to be loyal to the English sovereignty as we understood loyalty. We had been very near to losing India, and we could never have the same hold over its people that we had over English-speaking peoples in our colonies. As education advanced in India we must expect to encounter difficulties in governing the country as we had done in the past.

Mr. Tupper, in his reply, said that we should exhibit caution in speaking of loyalty. True, we had been near losing India more than once, and if we lost it we should only conquer it over again.

Dr. J. H. Gladstone formally presented the report of the committee appointed for the purpose of continuing the inquiries relating to the teaching of science in elementary schools. The report embodied the returns upon the subject contained in the last report of the Education Department, analyzed them, and quoted the provisions of the new Code. The following are the concluding passages of the report:—

"The committee desire most strongly to urge that the time has now come when every effort should be made to introduce experimental lessons, especially measurement lessons, into schools; in other words, that the children should be set to do simple experimental exercises themselves, not merely to attend lessons, listening to and taking notes of what is said. It is now clearly recognised that even in the case of students of a far higher grade than those in the elementary schools practical instruction should always accompany lectures and demonstrations, and this must be all the more necessary in the case of young children. In the higher standards not only the observing faculties, but also the reasoning faculties, should be brought fully into play in the practical lessons. It may be added that in the course of the measurement lessons, even in the lower standards, opportunity would be given to the children to compare the English with the metric system, and thus the knowledge of this latter, which is now required of the higher standards, would be easily acquired. If attention be once directed in the Code to the necessity for instruction of the kind suggested being given, there can be no doubt that suitable sets of practical exercises will soon be devised and carried into practice. The non-recognition of their importance is at present the chief bar to the introduction of such practical exercises. There is little hope that any but specially-trained teachers will be able satisfactorily to conduct experimental teaching with the object of inculcating scientific habits of mind. Hence bearing in mind the probability that a revolution in methods of teaching is clearly foreshadowed, and that the action of the Government in providing funds for technical instruction is having a most important influence in encouraging applied science teaching, it would seem highly desirable that the teachers in training should be prepared to do what will be required of them. As it will be their object to teach scientific method, it is all-important that their own training in this direction should be as ample as possible, and that they should be led to recognise more clearly than is done at present what is the object to be gained in introducing elementary science into schools; that the use of facts—not mere facts—is to be taught. Though the scholars of elementary schools who are working in the standards are excluded from participation in the grant out of the beer and spirit duties, the application of this fund will have an indirect influence upon elementary education, and your committee note with satisfaction that throughout England and Wales only two counties have refused to apply any portion of the grant to technical education, and that all the rest, with the exception of eight, have applied the entire grant to that purpose. This extension of technical instruction among the ex-standard children, and the scholars in evening schools, will render the preparatory work in the elementary schools all the more important."

Dr. Crosskey, of Birmingham, said that some of the money that managers would receive in the shape of free grants ought to be spent upon apparatus and appliances.

Mr. George Gladstone pointed out how few departments were taking up science as a class subject, and said that practically in many cases the abilities and dispositions of teachers decided what should and should not be taught, and they were influenced by the predilections of the inspectors.

Dr. Gladstone remarked that as yet we had to do largely with teachers and inspectors who belonged to the pre-scientific period.

The Committee was them reappointed to continue its inquiries.

Mr. J. O. Bevan read a paper advocating the adoption of the boarding-out system for pauper children, and pointing out its advantages as compared with the district school system.

Mr. Sodthweld endorsed the indictment of Mr. Bevan against the system of large district schools.

After a brief conversation, the section adjourned.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, August 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H L Johnston, BCS	Col J Campbell Walker, ISC
Mr E H Tuck, B	Capt T W G Bryan, RA
Rev S B Taylor, BEE	Lt H A H Thompson, ISC
Mr B McMaster, M	Surg P C H Strickland
Mr I F de Joss, Bo	Surg G G Giffard, MMS

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H J Strickland, B, 6 mos	Mr E P Metcalf, B, 1 week
Mr I F Duthie, B, 1 week and to return	Col W A J Wallace, CIE, RE, 6 mos
Mr S B Tritton, B, 3 mos	Col D W Inglis, ISC, till April 26, 1892
Mr M Leslie, B, 3 mos	
Mr E R Parsons, B, 1 week and to return	Lt-Col N C Martelli, ISC, 3 mos
Mr Lala Parkash Chund, B, 7 mos	Capt G B Unwin, ISC, 3 days
	Lt J H S Murray, BRE, 3 mos
Mr W W Daly, CIE, B, 5 mos	Lt F A Loudon, ISC, 2 mos
Mr W Sandford, B, 6 mos	Lt C C Boileau, ISC, 6 mos
Mr G K Betham, B, 6 mos	Lt C W Wilkinson, ISC, 3 mos
Mr S C G Wood, B, 4 days and to return	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A C Duff, BCS	Col R M Jennings, B Cav
Mr J R Drummond, BCS	Col J W A Michell ISC
Mr W B Jones Bateman, BCS	Lt-Col H P Leach, DSO, Bo RE
Mr O H Brooks, B	Lt-Col H Paterson, ISC
Mr C F Knyvett, B	Lt-Col W P Harrison, ISC
Mr J L Macpherson, B	Maj H D Olivier, Bo RE
Mr F C Orr, B	Maj A W Proudfoot, ISC
Mr L P C Walsh, CIE, B	Maj E W Chalmers, ISC
Mr W E F Hancock, B	Capt E E Taylor, ISC
Mr A V Seymour, B	Capt D C W Harrison, ISC
Mr W C F Leggatt, M	Capt V C Tonnochy, ISC
Mr G E Manson, M	Capt E Houston, BRE
Mr F M'Culloch, Bo	Lt G de S Barrow, ISC
Mr J Gouldsworthy, Bo	Lt A C Bourchier, ISC
Col G T Halliday, B Cav	Lt H M Allen, ISC
Col E J Watson, ISC	Lt R J Bentinck, ISC

INDIAN OFFICE, AUGUST 21.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Cols—Maj J Humphrey, Maj F H Forcett; Maj and Brevet Lieut-Col G F Young: Maj H Newill.

To be Lieuts.—F H Domenicheti, from the Leicestershire Regt; Lieut W H Brown, from the Royal West Kent Regt; Lieut A F Johnson, from the Somersetshire Lt In; Lieut J E Tod, from the West Riding Regt; Sec Lieut A S R Annesley, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers; Sec Lieut H McConaghey, from the 8th Hussars; Lieut A R H Garden, from the Dorsetshire Regt; Sec Lieut A S Hamilton, from the Derbyshire Regt; Sec Lieut F J D Henslowe, from the East Surrey Regt; Sec Lieut H F A Pearson, from the Manchester Regt; Sec Lieut E R Food, from the Royal Irish Rifles; Lieut F L Lloyd-Jones, from the Yorkshire Lt In; Sec Lieut W E White, from the West Riding Regt; Sec Lieut G L P Clarke, from the Cheshire Regt; Sec Lieut V Hughes, from the Lincolnshire Regt; Sec Lieut A B Murray, from the Royal Artillery; Lieut W C Black, from the Derbyshire Regt; Sec Lieut H B Ford, from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Col—Lieut-Col and Col in the Army, J May.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeons—Surg-Maj R Jameson, MD; Surg-Maj W P Warburton, MD; Surg-Maj E A Birch.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brig-Surgeon—Surg-Maj P R Martin, MD.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General—Brig-Surg H Cook, M D.

The Queen has also approved of the date of restoration to the Effective List of Surg E R Da Costa, Madras Medical Establishment, being altered to April 5, 1891.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—Col G F E Smith Neill, Indian Staff Corps; Col C D P Payne, Indian Staff Corps; Col A Loudon, Bengal Infantry; Brig-Surg J H Condon, MD, Medical Establishment; Surg-Maj L Cameron, MD, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The following appointments to the Staff, on the Bombay Establishment have been made by the Government of Bombay.—Maj F Stevenson, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjt-Gen, to be Assistant Adjt-Gen, vice Lieut-Col T H Lloyd, who has vacated; Lieut-Col J T Watling, Indian Staff Corps; to be an Assistant Adjt-Gen, vice Maj R E D Reilly, who has vacated; Maj A B Stopford, Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant Adjt-Gen, vice Lieut-Col L F Heath, resigned; Capt T P Geoghegan, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjt-Gen, vice Maj F Stevenson.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in Madras:—Capt and Brevet Maj C J W Grant, V C, Indian Staff Corps, to be aid-de-camp.

The appointment by the Government of India of Capt G V Burrows, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Deputy-Assistant Qmstr-Gen, Intelligence Branch, has effect from May 20, 1891, and not as notified in the *London Gazette* of July 14 1891.

THE FRENCH FLEET AT PORTSMOUTH.

THE REVIEW BY THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty on Friday, (the 21st ult), in unfavourable weather, reviewed the French fleet assembled at Portsmouth under Admiral Gervais. Pioneered by the Trinity yacht, the Victoria and Albert and the attending steamers passed through the lines at the eastern end of which the French ships were berthed, and, turning round, went to the south of the fleet, and stopped opposite the French flagship Marengo. Then the Queen's yacht signalled, and her fleet came to anchor and signalled again to the Marengo, and from the Marengo a barge conveying Admiral Gervais, and his officers put off to the Victoria and Albert, towed by a pinnace. They were received on board by Her Majesty, who was supported by her daughters, Princesses Beatrice and Louise, and her son, the Duke of Connaught, surrounded, too, by some of her grandchildren. The Queen, on shaking hands with Admiral Gervais, said: "I am delighted at the spectacle I have witnessed and have been pleased to inspect your ships. I am very glad that the weather has permitted me to go round the fleets, and hope you will have a good voyage home." Admiral Gervais and M. Waddington, who had presented him, thanked Her Majesty, and the other officers having been introduced the ceremony was at an end. Admiral Gervais and his suite returned to the Marengo. Then the Victoria and Albert weighed anchor and moved slowly and majestically down the line again to be saluted once more as she left. Cowes was reached towards eight o'clock. In the evening Admiral Gervais and the senior officers of the French squadron were the guests, at dinner, of the Earl of Clanwilliam. The guests comprised the Duke of Connaught and M. Waddington. The junior officers of the visiting squadron were entertained at the dinner in the college at the dockyard. At night Portsmouth was gaily illuminated, and there was a grand ball at the new Town Hall.

The following telegrams subsequently passed between Queen Victoria and President Carnot, who was at Fontainebleau:—"I desire to express to you all the pleasure that I have had in receiving Admiral Gervais and his officers at Osborne, and how much I admire the French fleet, which I have just passed in review.—VICTORIA, R I." M Carnot responded:—"I beg your Majesty to accept my sincere thanks for the gracious reception that you have so kindly given to Admiral Gervais and his officers, as well as for the sentiments expressed by you in regard to the French fleet."

DINNER TO THE FRENCH OFFICERS.

Sir William Pink, Mayor of Portsmouth, and the corporation of the town, on Saturday evening (22nd ult) entertained Rear-Admiral Gervais and the officers of the French squadorn at a grand banquet at the Town Hall. The Mayor, Lord Admiral Gervais on his right, and the French Ambassador, M. Waddington, on his left. At the high table were also the Duke of Connaught, General in command of the Southern District; Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, Commander-in-Chief; Commander Merleaux-Ponty, Chief of the French Admiral's Staff; Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, commanding the Channel Squadron; and the Earl of Northbrook, Lord-Lieutenant of Hampshire. Grace having been sung by a glee party composed of four members of the choir of Chichester Cathedral, the mayor briefly proposed "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen." That toast was received with enthusiastic acclamations, in which the French guests joined very heartily, and was followed by the singing of the National Anthem, in which every one present took part. Immediately afterwards the mayor proposed "The Health of President Carnot," eulogising the progress which France has made in recent years, and the peace and prosperity she has enjoyed while M. Carnot has been at the head of the State. The toast was warmly welcomed, and all stood while the choir sang "La Marseillaise."

FRENCH VISIT TO THE DOCKYARD.

Admiral Gervais and his senior officers, on Monday, came ashore on a visit to the dockyard, and were received by the Earl of Clanwilliam, Admiral Fisher, the Admiral-Superintendent, and a staff of British officers. Some two hundred in all were conducted over the dockyard, the naval gunners' establishment on Whale Island, and the torpedo school on board H.M.S Vernon. The visitors were entertained at luncheon in the gymnasium, the French medical officers meanwhile being conducted over the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, and there entertained at luncheon by the medical staff. Describing the visit to the dockyard, the *Times* correspondent says:—This examination has, apparently, pleased our guests more than any other entertainment that has been offered them, and I do not hesitate to say that much of what they saw greatly surprised them. "You do these things well," said a French officer to me; "but to to do them well in such a country as yours you must have behind you a people who love their navy very much, and who do not mind paying for it; and, therefore, I congratulate your people for their self-sacrifice, even more than I congratulate your Administration for its careful provision of such a magnificent training establishment as Whale Island is." At the luncheon to Admiral Gervais and his officers, the French Admiral, replying to the toast of this health, speaking in French, said:—

Admiral and gentlemen, the reception which you gave us is so cordial, and the words which have just been uttered by Admiral Fisher are so kind, that, although it has been agreed that there are to be no speeches I cannot entirely refrain from replying. I will say but three words—for they will suffice to express my feelings—I came, I saw, I have admired. I thank you for having shown us so many interesting and suggestive things, such kindly thoughtfulness, and especially, I thank the Admiralty, which organised this visit, and Admiral Fisher, who has been to us such a capital guide. When you come to see us we will endeavour to imitate you. I propose the health of all the British officers, senior and junior, and I invite the French officers who are present to give three cheers for the British Navy. Hip, hip, hurra!

The cheers were given vigorously, and the Admiral then called in English for "one more." Shortly after the visitors' return to their vessels the Queen, on her yacht, passed between the combined squadrons, and royal salutes of twenty-one guns were fired.

Admiral Gervais managed to crowd into the day's work a surprise visit to the Royal Sailors' Home, as an acknowledgement of the hospitality extended by this institution to his men. The Admiral expressed his sincere thanks to Mr. Williams (the manager) for the attention and kindness that have been shown the French sailors.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE FRENCH SEAMEN.

The Mayor of Portsmouth, on Monday evening (24th ult.) entertained the seamen of the French fleet at dinner. Provision had been made for 1,000, but not more than 300 could be spared from the ships. As soon as the procession emerged on the Hard it was received with a great outburst of cheering, which continued throughout its subsequent route. Upon arriving at the hall the seamen were received by the Mayor, who shook hands with each one as he entered. The dinner was held in the same room as the grand ball on the previous Friday, and a large portion of the decorations remained to add brightness to the surroundings. The gallery was set apart for friends, mostly ladies, who wished to view the proceedings. The menu consisted of substantial viands, washed down with a copious supply of English beer and French claret, and appeared to be heartily enjoyed. Each bluejacket was also presented by his worship with a packet of cigarettes with an emblematical top, which might be persevered as a souvenir. During dinner selections of music were played, the efforts of the performers being rewarded with rounds of hand-clapping given in rhythmical time from all parts of the hall, followed by cheering. After dinner the Mayor in a few sentences, proposed the toast of "The Queen and the French Republic." The night was afterwards devoted to music, recitations and social enjoyment.

While the dinner was taking place at the Town Hall, the Duke of Connaught was entertaining Admiral Gervais and his senior officers and a few distinguished guests at Government House. Covers were laid for thirty. The Duke occupied the centre of one side of the table, supported on the right by M. Waddington, and on the left by Admiral Gervais. The tables having been cleared, the toasts of "The Queen," "The French Republic," and "Admiral Gervais and the Officers of the French Fleet" were drank, after which the company proceeded to the lawn, where their host had provided for their gratification a performance by the massed bands of the garrison of what is usually known as a German Tattoo, but which in this instance was denuded as much as possible of all Germanic elements. The proceedings did not conclude until eleven o'clock.

REVIEW ON SOUTHSEA COMMON.

The French squadron was to have left Spithead for Cherbourg on Tuesday morning (25th ult.), but its departure was postponed for twenty-four hours. As many of the French officers as cared to attend were invited to a review held on Southsea Common by the Duke of Cambridge. The troops were formed in line in open order, facing the sea, but upon the Southsea side of the common, with the Dragoons on the extreme right. There was an interval of twelve paces between the battalions, and of thirty paces between the brigades. The appearance of the Commander-in-Chief was greeted with a general salute, after which the men shouldered arms and were inspected. The Commander-in-Chief and his staff then cantered across to the saluting base, where the Duke conversed with the French officers for some minutes while the troops were preparing to march past. They came up, headed by the Duke of Connaught and the Headquarters Staff, in the order named above, the batteries—one of six and the other of four guns—being in open column, and the infantry in double companies. The band of each brigade played its brigade past. Having passed the saluting base, the troops changed front, and marched past a second time in reverse order, the infantry, in quarter column. Yet once again front was changed, and the troops went by, the cavalry this time trotting, and the infantry marching in brigade columns. The Duke was evidently pleased. As the Royal Marines passed him he cried aloud to them. "Well done; very well done." The two brigades next formed up in review order on the original alignment, and advanced in line with colours flying, halting suddenly, and, at word of command, giving a Royal salute, the bands meanwhile playing the National Anthem. After the inspection, the Duke of Cambridge summond the officers, and expressed to them the great satisfaction with which he had marked the bearing and general smartness of the whole command. His only regret was that some of the battalions were wofully deficient in strength. That, however, was not the fault of any one present, and he was glad to be able to say that the men by their good drilling and excellent marching made up to some extent for their paucity of numbers. His Royal Highness's praise was certainly merited.

While the troops returned to their quartets the Field Marshal and the Duke of Connaught rode to the dockyard, where, with a number of British naval officers of rank, they embarked in the Fire Queen, and proceeded to the French flagship Marengo at Spithead. There, at half-past twelve, they were entertained at luncheon by Rear-Admiral Gervais. M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, who, in the Elan, had spent the morning in visiting some of the British ships, and several members of the staff of the Embassy were also present. On their passage to and from the Marengo the usual salutes were fired. At half-past six, on board the Marceau, the French officers entertained fifty officers of the British Navy at dinner. The weather all the afternoon and evening was cold, wet and as disagreeable as possible; but these adverse conditions did not chill or damp the warmth of the welcome which was given in the French squadron to the representatives of our Navy.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

On Wednesday (26th ult.,) the French fleet got under weigh, the weather being bright, with a fresh wind and a choppy sea. The Marengo, flagship of Rear-Admiral Gervais, led the procession first through the inner and then through the outer line of the British squadron. The customary ceremonial was followed. Salutes were fired from the ships of both fleets, also from the shore batteries at Portsmouth and the flagship Duke of Wellington. Admiral Gervais hoisted the English flag and saluted it with his guns. The Camperdown, flagship of Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, then hoisted the tricolor and saluted it, The crews of both feets manned ship, and gave parting cheers as the French men-of-war passed through the lines. A large number of people watched the departure from the shore, and several steamers went out to Spithead. The French squadron proceeded to Cherbourg. The Admiral of the British Channel Squadron has accepted an invitation from Admiral Gervais to take his vessels to Cherbourg in October.

A terrific storm raged in the Solent on Tuesday night, 25th ult., and communication between the British and French fleets and the shore was entirely suspended. A large number of French seamen who had spent the day on shore were unable to return to their vessels until the next morning and were taken on board the Duke of Wellington in the harbour. The British officers who went out to the banquet on board the Marceau were, in consequence of the violence of the storm, unable to return to their own ships until early on Wednesday morning, 26 ult. Much regret was felt in Portsmouth at the forced abandonment of Admiral Gervais's ball on board the French flagship Marengo, which had been looked forward to as a pleasurable termination of the festivities.

Before the Marengo left her anchorage, the French Naval Attache went on board, and presented to Admiral Gervais a portrait of the Queen, which Her Majesty sent him as a memento of his visit. The Queen has issued instructions for portraits of the French Admiral and his principal officers to be forwarded to her.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE PALL-MALL, Aug. 21.

Royal Artillery—Lieut-Col and Col B de B Tupper is placed on retired pay; Lieut-Col and Col C S Harvey is placed on retired pay; Lieut-Col and Col E Kensington, Professor of Artillery, Royal Military Academy, retires on retired pay; Maj R Corbett to be Lieut-Col on augmentation; Maj H Knight is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Lieut H H Cobbe is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, Aug. 25.

1st Dragoons—Lieut P J Brown resigns his commission.

2nd Dragoons—Lieut C J Maxwell to be Capt, vice F B Simpson seconded for service with the Ordnance Store Department, Sec Lieut P Moir Byres to be Lieut, vice C J Maxwell.

4th Hussars—Capt R H Dewourst resigns his commission; Lieut W Higson to be Adjt, vice Capt F D Baillie, who resigns that appointment.

18th Hussars—Sec Lieut C L Gaussen to be Lieut, vice W H Williamson, resigned.

19th Hussars—Sec Lieut H V Thomson to be Lieut, vice H P Levita, promoted into the 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieut G J F Lidwell, from the 3rd Batt Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Sec Lieut on augmentation.

Royal Engineers—Lieut Col H W Clark (late Bengal) retires upon a pension and extra annuity. The promotions of the undermentioned Lieut-Cols which were notified in the *Gazette* of Aug 11 and 18, 1891, are antedated as follows:—J Hill to Aug 1, 1891; W L Greenstreet to Aug 12, 1891. The promotions of the undermentioned Majs which were notified in the *Gazette* of August 18, 1891, are antedated as follows:—J Burn-Murdoch to Aug. 1, 1891 C C Ellis to Aug 6, 1891. The promotions of the undermentioned Capts which were notified in the *Gazette* of Aug 18, 1891, are antedated as follows:—W B Brown to Aug 1, 1891; C F Mould to Aug 6, 1891. The appointments of the undermentioned Sec Lieuts which were notified in the *Gazette* of Aug 18, 1891, are antedated as follows,—H A Micklem to Aug 1, 1891; S Mildred to Aug 6, 1891, Gentleman Cadet D S McInnes, from the Royal Military College, Kingston Canada, to be Sec Lieut.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut C A A Frederick to be Capt, in succession to Maj D F R Dawson, who holds an extra-regimental appointment.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Maj H B Le Mottee to be Lieut-Col, vice Col F W Cary, placed on half-pay, The undermentioned Capt to be Majs—J R Young, vice W C J Lacy, promoted Lieut-Col, on half-pay; W W Ward, vice A A Boggs, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; C F Carnett, vice H B Le Mottee. The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—F W Hill, vice W W Ward; R E Benson, Adjt, to complete establishment. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts. to be Lieuts:—W H Young, vice R E Benson appointed Adjt; E T Marshall vice F W Hill.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Maj and Brevet Lieut-Col W Clark to be Lieut-Col, vice Col H C Adams placed on half-pay; Supernumerary Maj J A Strachan to be Maj, vice Brevet Lieut-Col W Clark; Supernumerary Capt F A B Talbot to be Capt, vice the Hon A E Dalzell, promoted

Ordnance Store Department—The undermentioned temporarily attached officer to be a Deputy-Asst Commissary-Gen of Ordnance, with the temporary rank of Capt in the Army:—Lieut B Harrison, the East Yorkshire Regt, Superintending Clerk J Bath, Royal Artillery to be Qmstr, with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice Honorary Capt G Harris; Qmstr and honorary Lieut J Bath is seconded for service in the Department of the Director of Artillery, War Office.

Army Pay Department—Staff Paymaster and Hon Lieut-Col J J Morris to be Chief Paymaster, with the honoray rank of Col, vice honorary Col R C Streatfeild, deceased; Paymaster and Honorary Maj Dele P. Robinson to be Staff Paymaster, vice J J Morris, Paymaster and Honorary Capt P J M Yaldwyn is granted the honorary rank of Maj.

Half-Pay—The promotion of Maj F. W. Douglass, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers, which was notified in the *Gazette* of Aug. 11, 1891, is antedated to Aug. 10 1891. The undermentioned Majors to be Lieut-Cols:—A A Boggs, from the East Yorkshire Regt; A C Denison, from the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians); E F Owens, from the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians).

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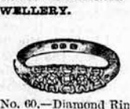
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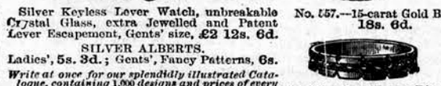
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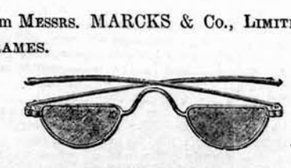
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